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EXERCISES IN LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE

PART I.

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CLIVUS.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES

IN

LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE.

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ETON COLLEGE PRESS: WILLIAMS AND SON.

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CLIVUS.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES

IN

LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE.

PART I.—FULL SENSE.

COMPILED BY

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"Clivo sudamus in imo."

ETON: WILLIAMS AND SON;
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.
MDCCCLXXVIII.

305. g. 106

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PREFACE.

This book has been compiled in the hope that it may in some degree smooth the path and quicken the progress of beginners in the art of composing Elegiac Verses. With this object in view, the Compiler has tried, in the first place, to write "Full Sense" verses containing simple ideas expressed in intelligible, though necessarily awkward, English. In the second place as much help as seemed expedient has been given by means of foot-notes and hyphens. Thirdly, a Vocabulary has been appended. It has been thought best to avoid the use of Elisions altogether as this may fitly be begun at a later stage.

These points are mentioned in the hope that some of those who may use the book will be willing to take the trouble of letting the Compiler know, how far in their judgment it attains its object, and in what ways it may be improved.

It is proposed to publish hereafter a Second Part containing easy "Ideas" and selections from English poetry, adapted for rendering into Elegiac Verse.

A. C. A.

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SCANSION.

THE ELEGIAC COUPLET is made up of two lines of unequal length called respectively the Hexameter and the Pentameter.

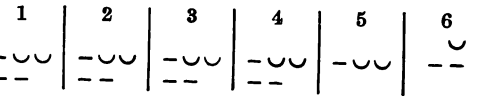
THE HEXAMETER has six feet.

The first four feet may be either dactyls (– ∪ ∪) or spondees (– –).

The fifth foot is always a dactyl (– ∪ ∪).

The sixth foot is generally a spondee (– –), but the last syllable may be short (– ∪).

Scheme of the Hexameter.



CÆSURA.—The syllables which make up the third foot of the Hexameter must not be contained in one word, but in two or in three. If the third foot is a spondee, its first syllable must end a word. If it is a dactyl, its first or second syllable must end a word. The following are examples of the three kinds of cæsura, or break—

1. Effodi | untur op | ēs || īr | ritamenta malorum.
2. At tibi | Colcho | rūm || mĕmĭ | ni regina vacavi.
3. Formo | sam reson | ārĕ || dŏ | ces Amaryllida silvas.

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SIXTH FOOT.—The sixth foot must be contained in a word of not more than three syllables or less than two; but two monosyllables (*e. g.* "non est") are in scansion equal to a word of two syllables, and may stand at the end of a verse.

NOTE.—A preposition and the word it governs reckon as one word in scansion. Thus "sŭpĕr āltūm" or "pĕr ăpērtūm" reckon as four syllable words, and may not stand at the end of an hexameter.

THE PENTAMETER is made up of two parts, with a break between them.

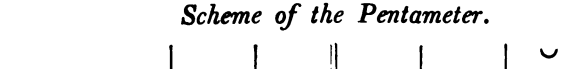
The first part consists of two feet, dactyls (– ∪ ∪) or spondees (– –), and a long syllable.

The second part consists of two feet, always dactyls (– ∪ ∪), and a long or short syllable.

The long syllable at the end of the first part must not be a monosyllable, unless it is the second of two monosyllables (*e. g.* "non est"), which are in scansion equal to a word of two syllables.

The last word of the second part must always be a word of two syllables, *e. g.* "erat," "fuit." A short vowel at the end of the second part (*e. g.* "mală") is very rare and must be avoided.

Scheme of the Pentameter.



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QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

1. A vowel preceding a vowel is short, *e. g.* "pĭus."

2. A vowel preceding two consonants is long, *e. g.* "ēst," but, if the two consonants are a "mute" followed by a "liquid," the vowel is usually either long or short, *e.g.* "ăgri."

3. If a word, with final syllable short, ending in a consonant, is followed by a word beginning with a consonant, the final syllable of the preceding word is made long, *e. g.* "quīs mihi," "nēc fuit," "ēt tibi," "vīr sūm | mūs pĕrĭ | ĭt."

NOTE.—It follows from this rule that a short final vowel must not stand in a verse before a word beginning "sc," "sp," "st," *e. g.* "Agmina stare statim" contains two mistakes if intended as the beginning of a hexameter.

4. The quantity of all syllables not settled by Rules 1 and 2 will be found in the Vocabulary, except the final syllables, which can be found out from the Latin Primer, for all cases, moods, and tenses.

ELISION.

If a word ends in a vowel as "Mūsă," or in the letter "m" as "Mūsam," and the following word in the verse begins with a vowel as "ămăt," or with the letter "h" as "hăbĕt," the final syllable of the preceding word is "elided," or "cut off," before the first syllable of the following word, and is not reckoned at all in scanning the line, *e. g.*—

Mūsa ămăt—Mūsam ămăt,
Mūsa hăbĕt—Mūsam hăbĕt,

are all dactyls (– ∪ ∪).

Elision is very seldom allowed in Elegiac verse, *and in using this Book you are to avoid it altogether.*

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STOPS.

1. When sentences or clauses are separated by full stops, colons, or semicolons, they must be kept altogether separate in the verse.

2. When clauses are separated by commas, you must consider what words in the sentence are common to both clauses, and these words may stand in the verse in either clause, *e. g.* in this sentence—

"The Muses gather many buds and weave garlands,"

the word "Muses" is common to both clauses and may stand in any part of the verse, thus—

Gērmĭnă | mūltă lĕ|gūnt, ēt | tēxūnt | sērtă Că|mænæ,

or—

Gērmĭnă | mūltă lĕ|gūnt Mū|sæ tēx|ūntqŭe cŏ|rōnās;

but in this sentence—

"Troy falls, and the Greek bands seek their homes,"

no words are common to both clauses, and they must be kept separate altogether: thus—

Trōjă că|dīt, Grāe|cæquĕ pĕ|tūnt sŭă | tēctă că|tērvæ,

whereas—

Tēctă pĕ|tūnt Grāe|cæquĕ că|dīt sŭă | Trōjă că|tērvæ,

though it scans correctly, makes utter nonsense.

3. A relative clause, although separated by commas, may stand in any part of the verse, but the words which compose it must be kept together, thus—

"I think that, which Cæsar seeks, is a great sin."

Grāndĕ nĕ|fās, Cæ|sār || quōd pĕtĭt,| ēssĕ pŭ|tō;

or—

"Receive, boy, the gifts, which the Gods give."

Quæ Sŭpĕ|rī trĭbŭ|ūnt, || mūnĕră | sūmĕ, pŭ|ĕr.

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ET AND QUE.

1. "Et" stands first in its clause, rarely second.

2. "Que" must be joined to the word, which stands first in its clause.

You must observe very carefully which words are joined by "que," and keep them in the right order, thus—

The cock and the hen utter shrill songs,
Gallus gallinaque mittunt argutos cantus.

Here the "que" joins "gallus" and "gallina," which must be kept in this order, but the remaining words are common to both clauses, and may stand in any part of the verse, thus—

Ārgū | tōs cān | tūs gāl | lūs gāl | līnăqŭe | mīttūnt;

or—

Ārgū | tōs mīt | tūnt gāl | lūs gāl | līnăquĕ | cāntūs,

are right, but

Ārgū | tōs mīt | tūnt cān | tūs gāl | līnăquĕ | gāllŭs,

though it scans correctly, makes utter nonsense.

3. "Que" must not be joined to a word ending in ĕ, *e.g.* dūlcĕquĕ, vōcĕquĕ.

4. "Que" must not be joined to any monosyllable ending in the letter "c," as "hic," "nunc," "sic," etc., or to the word "non."

MONOSYLLABLES.

The last word of the first part of a Pentameter must not be a monosyllable standing alone, *e. g.*—

Plūrĭmă | cōrpŏră | sūnt,

though it does not contain a false quantity, is incorrect.

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But here and elsewhere two monosyllables are equivalent in scansion to a dissyllable, and can be used in any part of the verse, *e. g.*—

"I cannot live longer without you, brother, but if thou survivest, there is no reason why I should wish to die."

Nōn pōs|sūm sĭnĕ | tē frā|tĕr jām | vīvĕrĕ, | quōd sī tū sŭpĕr|ēs nōn | ēst || cūr pĕrĭ|īssĕ vĕlīm.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

The words which make up the Ablative Absolute need not always stand together in the verse, though often for clearness' sake they are separated from the rest of the clause by commas, *e. g.*—

"Drawing his-sword, he-challenges the Phrygian leaders,"

Dēstrīc|tō Phrўgĭ|ōs || prōvŏcăt | ēnsĕ dŭ|cēs.

"He-seeks the camp of the Pelasgi, while the enemy follows,"

Hōstĕ Pĕ|lāsgō|rūm || cāstră sĕ|quēntĕ pĕ|tĭt.

PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition need not always stand next in the verse to the word it governs. This can be made clear by an instance—

"Her-husband slain for the holiest rights of-his-country she-bewails through the dark times of midnight."

In the first of these lines the words "holiest rights of his country" are very closely connected, and the word "for" may stand next to any of them.

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In the second verse the words "dark times of midnight" are similarly connected, and the word "through" may stand next to any of them. Thus—

Ōb pătrĭ|æ cæ|sūm sānc|tĭssĭmă | jūră mă|rītūm
tēmpŏră | pēr mĕdĭ|æ || nōctĭs ŏ|pācă dŏ|lĕt.

PERFECT TENSE.

1. In the third person plural of the perfect tense you may use whichever form is most convenient, *e. g.*—

"rĕdĭērūnt" or "rĕdĭērĕ;"
"mŏnŭērūnt" or "mŏnŭērĕ."

2. In the first conjugation the perfect infinitive, *e. g.* "ămāvĭssĕ," "sŏcĭāvĭssĕ," "cĕlĕbrāvĭssĕ," cannot easily be used in a verse. You may use a contracted form, *e. g.* "ămāssĕ," "sŏcĭāssĕ," "cĕlĕbrāssĕ."

3. In the fourth conjugation if there are two forms of the perfect tense, as "Aūdīvī" or "Aūdĭī," "Rĕdīvī" or "Rĕdĭī," you may use either form, but the latter is much the most common.

He, She.—When these words are to be translated, you must judge for yourself whether to use "hic," "hæc," or "ille," "illa."

The word *was* (the past tense of the verb "to be") may be rendered either by "erat" or by "fuit," but the former is the most common.

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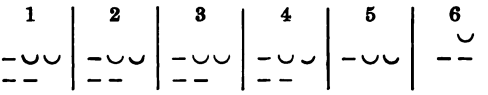
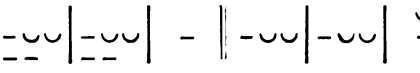
Scheme of the Hexameter.



Scheme of the Pentameter.



NOTICE.

When two or more words are joined by hyphens, they must be rendered by one word in Latin.

Words in brackets are not to be translated.

In the Vocabulary you will not find all you want to know about every word, but only help in the more difficult words. You will have to refer constantly to the Latin-English Dictionary and the Latin Grammar.

ERRATA.

Page 11, *line* 13, *for* "his" *read* "its."
„ 15, „ 16, *for* "changes" *read* "champs."
„ 28, „ 9, *for* "heroes" *read* "horses."
„ 60, „ 24, omit "itself."

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BEGINNINGS.

Lo! a new servant I-am-entering the temples of the Muses:
I-desire to quaff the waters of the Castalian spring.
I-desire to climb the first slopes of Parnassus:
lest I-stumble, guide, Phœbus, my-trembling steps.
Lo! the splendid line of poets shews itself!
To-day I shall-be-added to Aonian bards,
for I-am-doing that-which formerly great Homer did;
I-am-beginning to enclose words in-fixed metres.
The labour is not easy, but to the labour there-will-be not small
rewards, if the work be finished rightly.
And it-is-pleasing to begin: believe-ye the Roman bard,
"he-who begins well has half *of the-work-done*." [1]
The good general, who leads countless bands against the enemy,
was formerly a soldier *of unknown name*.[2]
If anyone will-surround his temples with-bay *of Apollo* [3]
he-ought as-a-boy to love the first-fruits of the art.
Whoever wishes to go to the top of an Alpine mountain,
leaps-forth from his-warm bed before day,
he-despises *cold*,[4] he-despises blasts of wind,
nor fears-he a thousand dangers of the uphill road,
one love of praise, one desire of fame moves (him),
that at-length he-may-be-able to reach the snowy summit.
Thus I, ever more-eager-to-win the crown *of Phœbus*,[3]
unwearied will-struggle *upwards* [5] with-intrepid step.

---

1. "facti." 2. abl. 3. adj. Ăpŏllĭnĕus, Phœbæus. 4. pl. 5. "in alta."

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WINTER.

Winter comes, and the earth is stiff congealed with-frost:
a keener wind rages from Northern clime.
The sun scarcely climbs the heaven, scarcely warms the fields:
the night is longer for-us and the day shorter.
Sad nature bewails the past warmth,
and feels that the glory of summer is absent afar.
Long-since[1] from-our lands the swallow departed,
who seeks shores warmer with-Phœbus.
In-new spring she-will-come again, a fickle guest,
for she-knows-not-how to bear and suffer hard changes.
The woods shake their-branches, now lacking leaf:
and everywhere the ground is-white under *fallen*[2] snow.
But the bird, which has its-name from red breast,
how[3] will-she-be-able to get scanty *food?*[4]
For she-cannot either with-beak break-through hard clods,
or follow flies with-greedy mouth, as before.
Dreadful hunger will-be-able to conquer fear itself:
she-hesitates not to approach our homes as-a-guest.
Scatter crumbs, boy, scatter (them) through open window,
let our abundance bring aid to the bird.
Thus sated with-food she-places herself on-a-bough and thence
loves to pour song from liquid throat.
Thus she-will-come again, and will revisit dear friends,
and kindly care will-conquer the threats *of winter.*[5]

---

1. "jamprīdem." 2. "pŏsĭtus." 3. "quâ arte." 4. pl. 5. adj.

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SPRING.

The month *of-March*[1] comes-in with hoarse blast;
how well it-has its-name *from*[2] the name of Mars.
That god loves battles and outpoured blood:
the month itself suits a bloody god.
For Eurus and Bŏrĕas *collect*[3] fierce storms,
nor does Zĕphўrus sing that spring's return is at hand.
And the morning hour brings congealed hoar-frosts,
and comes destructive to the tender shoots.
Although the winds rage with unrestrained blast,
although the white hoar-frost hurts the buds,
very-many signs teach that spiteful winter is-languishing,
and that spring *is-returning*[4] very-many signs teach.
Phœbus earlier renews his-Eastern fires,
and touches the soil with-hotter ray.
And the wealth *of-spring*[1] is renewed: in the gardens are-renewed
white lilies with violets and with crocus.
Fresh grass, foreboding harvest, grows-green in-the-meadow:
very-many a lamb plays *among*[5] the tender sheep.
In the woods the birds hasten to mate *themselves*,[6]
where love is-wont to pour the clear song.
The sons-of-earth renew their-vigour, *as the year returns*[7]
health fills the strong limbs with-abundant blood.
May the mind also grow wiser by-just use,
and day by day[8] learn to follow more-noble (things).

---

1. adj. 2. "de." 3. "glŏmĕrare." 4. fut. part. 5. "per." 6. "sēsē." 7. abl. abs. 8. "inque dies."

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SUMMER.

The summer heats with the sun Jūnius to us
has restored; with-summer flower the ground smiles;
with-flower the ground smiles: *the grass* [1] too flowers in-the-meadows,
the grass soon to-be-cut by-scythe-bearing men.
With-leaves and twigs the birds made their-nests,
and broken eggs have already given their young.
Now a new care troubles the anxious parents,
that they-may-be able to supply food to-the-tender-ones.
Soon they-themselves will learn to trust unwonted wings,
and will make their-way *with wing's help*.[2]
Joyful farmers wonder-at abundant corn-ears,
which Phœbus, hot with-*midday* [3] fire, ripens.
And the *fruit* [1] ripening on-its trees,
countless wasps, a noxious band, seek.
The more-festive part of the year has returned: with itself all
joys and charms summer brings for-men.
For pleasant is the heat, and pleasanter the shade to-one-hot;
pleasanter the breeze which moves the shady grove.
Nor is it less pleasant from the bank the sweating limbs
to throw, that they may be refreshed in waters *of river*;[4]
or it pleases, *when* [5] night succeeds-to the excessive fire of the sun,
to bear wandering footsteps through solitary places,
where the silvery moon sheds her-full *lustre*,[1]
and thou-renewest thy song, O Phĭlŏmēlă.

---

1. pl. 2. abl. abs. "wing helping." 3. "mĕdius." 4. adj. "flūmĭneus." 5. "ut."

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AUTUMN.

Octōber has returned: the sadder part of the year has returned:
October carries the day in-a-shorter circle.
Too-quickly the gardens are stripped-of summer flowers;
the wood bewails its-leaves, *as the wind shakes (it)*[1]
don't you-see? the river swells with-muddy flood,
and overtops its-banks, and forbids boats to go.
Very-many a swallow musters *on*[2] bare boughs,
to hasten flight over depths (of sea) in-usual fashion.
For they-seek-again lands warm beneath another sun,
which cold winter never is able to touch.
The fates bid us to stop in-northern region;
and the fates forbid (us) to seek Libyan suns.
Lo! a dreadful storm shakes the trembling windows,
cold rain drenches the untidy fields.
Does[3] the changing year change all-things with itself?
Has-it nothing, *then*,[4] which never may-be-moved?
The firm mind of the philosopher will never be able to be moved:
contented he-takes whatever his fates give.
Pile-up logs on-the-hearth: if the-fury of the storm rages,
let kindly light keep-off wintry threats afar.
Now there-is need of books; there is need of talk and jests;
and the Muse loves to pour now the pleasant song.
Spiteful winter comes: to conquer spiteful winter
thus it is allowed, and to spend days in-joyful fashion.

---

1. abl. abs. 2. "per." 3. "num." 4. "ĭgĭtŭr."

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THE GODS.

Jūpĭtĕr holds supreme *sway*[1] in-heavenly citadel;
Neptūnus duly curbs waters of sea.
Amid Tartarean shades Plūtō most-cruel
bears *sceptre:*[1] to each brother his-own lot is-given.
Fair[2] walks Jūnō, queen of gods,
to-whom the race of Trojans was hateful.
Ăpollō fills his-mother Lātōna with-joyfulness;
chaste Dĭānă follows woodland beasts.
You, Nĭŏbē, will-say how heavy is the wrath of gods,
while you-bewail the sad fates of *your*[3] children.
Learning and books please *the maiden*[4] Mĭnerva,
while Mars with-bloody mind seeks battles.
Bacchus drives tigers, a garland surrounding his-brow;
but Vĕnus fills the breast with-tender love.
Hēbē carries cups who ministers *wine*[1] to-the-gods,
she too—thus they-say—was the wife of Hercŭles.
Horned Pan always loves Arcadian fields;
Satyrs with old Silvānus worship Pan.
But greatest Cўbĕlē wanders on Phrygian mountains:
the drums beaten celebrate the coming of the goddess.
There-are deities in-woods; there-are deities in fountains; formerly
deities are to-be-found in-many places.
But to me it is not given to sing all the race of gods:
a short hour brings an end to my songs.

---

1. pl. 2. compar. 3. "tibi." 4. adj. "virgĭneus."

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PROMETHEUS I.

The race of men languishes, lately having-taken-possession-of the earth;
understanding is-absent *to guide*[1] their-efforts.
Prŏmēthēus is-said to-find-out countless arts,
that he-may-lead untaught men to better-things.
Under his guidance[2], (they who were) lately contented with-the-shelter of the woods,
begin to build houses with-logs.
They-begin to shape boats, *hollowing-out alders*,[2]
that they-may-cross over the waters *of the-river*.[3]
Next they-prepare iron: *with iron for servant*[2] how-many marvels
they-accomplish! *what*[4] wealth is-discovered!
And while they-till *the earth*[5] they-lift their-eyes to heaven,
and number the stars, each in-its order;
and mark the eclipses of the sun, and the labours of the moon,
and in-what course the year directs its way.
Next medicine brings help to man *in-pain*,[6]
that by-art he-may-put-off the impending day of death.
Such (gifts) they-say that Prometheus brings-down to the sons-of-earth
gifts not *pleasing*[7] to heavenly Jupiter.
He too one (gift) more-excellent than-all his-gifts,
dares *to take-by-stealth*[8] from the eternal home.
For he-brings-down to-mortals the seeds of pure fire,
deceiving Jupiter, *with a tube to cover*[2] *his-theft*.[5]
Punishment overtakes the fault: hanging from a rock Prometheus
feels a vulture hack-in-pieces his-liver.

---

1. "qui" with subj. 2. abl. abs. 3. adj. "flūmĭnĕus." 4. "quālis." 5. pl. 6. adj. "dŏlens." 7. fut. part. 8. perf. infin.

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PROMETHEUS II.

From the Caucasian rock Prometheus always hangs:
perpetual pain racks his-mighty limbs.
The bird, never sated, hacks-in-pieces his-entrails,
entrails which are to-be-renewed for-his beak.
Thus he-hangs and sees the suns and the moons perish:
a thousand ages pass with-slow step.
Ages pass: but adamantine chains are not
loosened: nor does his avenger come-to the wretched-one.
There-behold (him), moved *as-to-their-breasts*[1] with-vain grief,
the offspring of Oceanus, and Oceanus their-father.
They-behold (him) and depart afar: miserable Īō
comes-to (him) and learns what her fates are-bringing.
The nymphs are-unable to afford help, nor Io
can lighten the sad punishment of the prophet.
Nor yet does confidence forsake his-unmoved breast,
nor pours-he wretched prayers from timid mouth.
For he-knows-how to anticipate the end of his-long grief,
and thus he-is-able to surpass unjust Jupiter.
"By-my art," he-says, "they-enjoy a better life,
the sons-of-earth: so-much do my gifts avail.
And *I do not regret*[2] my theft: let that tyrant
add (if he will) another thousand to my ages.
Yet the last day of-my-punishment shall-see me unsubdued:
and although chains may-torture (me), I-will-be free."

---

1. acc. 2. I regret = "pœnĭtet me" with gen.

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GREECE.

Græcĭă demands for-itself a very-small part of Europe,
nor flourishes the soil with-remarkable fertility;
not there rolls Danube with-full tide,
nor Nile enriches fields with-swollen river;
but barren mountains rise with-bare top,
and rocks forbid abundant crops to grow;
nor many a ship sets-out from-Argive shore,
to bring-back[1] home merchandise and riches;
nor with-many a soldier does Greece frighten the nations,
nor makes-she proud laws for-conquered peoples.
But the barren mountains, and the rocks lacking culture
we love: we-say that the soil is sacred;
for we-ought to pay due honours to a land,
which demands glory by-a-nobler title.
Forsooth here formerly used-to-shine the flame of learning;
here the poet learnt to move the strings of the lyre:
another was skilful *in-mixing*[2] liquid colours;
another *in-figuring*[2] a god *from*[3] Parian marble.
Kings and the glory of kings perish alike:
nor do their wars make generals everlasting.
Still the splendour of Homer grows, never *to-perish*,[4]
and the fame of Socrates shines with-perpetual fire.
The Romans snatch paintings and statues, but thenceforth
conquered Greece conquers her conqueror.

---

1. "ut" with subj. 2. infin. 3. "de." 4. fut. part.

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STARS.

How pleasing-it-is to see sparkling in the liquid heaven
the stars, when the light of glowing Phœbus is-absent.
Nor is-it-pleasing only to see, but to learn, what are
the names which men have given to the stars.
He-who gazes first turns his-eyes to the Bears,
which the jealous water of the sea never covers.
He-sees *how*[1] glittering in-Northern region
one star guides wandering ships.
Then legend formerly very-well-known to Greek bards
will-bring-back to the mind days which have perished;
whether Ŏrīon the hunter shines with-sword and belt,
or on-thy throne thou-sittest, Cassĭŏpēiă.
He-sees the star which announces excessive heat,
he-sees Arctūrus and the band of Pleiads.
He-sees stars wandering according-to fixed laws,
which recall the gods each by-his-own name.
Mercŭrius shines with-star nearer to the sun,
and as is-fitting, red Mars shines with-red orb.
Sometimes the star of Venus is-white with evening,
sometimes she-returns with returning Phœbus.
Jupiter grows-bright with-remarkable light,
the hostile light of Sāturnus *sends*[2] a doubtful ray.
Through the midst-of heaven the milky way winds its-course,
who can enumerate the heavenly torches?

---

1. "quālis." 2. in preceding line.

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THE FROGS ASK FOR A KING.

The band of frogs redoubles sad complaints;
vows and prayers come to great Jupiter:
"Jupiter omnipotent, grant to us a king,
who may rule the frogs under easy sway."
Jupiter listens-to the complaints of the mad band:
"Lo!" he says, "this king will be fit enough for-you."
Then he-sends-down a huge log into the peaceful waters,
thence a very great noise rises around.
That very great noise frightened all the frogs:
with-unanimous jump forthwith they-seek *the bottom*.[1]
Meanwhile the log, *after-the-manner*[2] of logs, is-quiet
and remains in its-place, *since no force shakes (it)*.[3]
Soon from waters of pond one and another raises his-head:
the band of frogs returns, *having-laid-aside fear*.[3]
Vain confidence succeeds-to fear cast-away:
they think (that) a laughing-stock which lately they-feared.
They-leap-on the log: the log *as*[4] before, is-quiet:
they hate and despise their king.
Soon the same prayers resound over the whole marsh:
"give, kind Jupiter, a king to your frogs."
But the angry god cries-out, "O-very-foolish race,
this king is *too-sluggish*;[5] another will-be *too-active*."[5]
Forthwith a stork sent-down invades the frogs:
the citizens perish in the mouth of their king.

---

1. "īma" neut. pl. 2. "mŏrĕ" with gen. 3. abl. abs. 4. "vĕlŭt." 5. compar.

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LABOURS OF HERCULES.

First against the huge lion under the rock of Nĕmĕă,
I-bore weapons: the lion gives me his-skin to bear.
The Hȳdra raged-furiously, inhabitant of the Lernæan marsh;
but it-perished, when fire brought aid to-my-club.
A hind very dear to Dĭāna the woods of Arcădia
inhabited: the arrow shot overtakes the hind.
A remarkable boar in-the-dense glades of Ĕrȳmanthus
I-found: the boar fell, slain by-my-club.
I-was-able to purge the drains of king Augeias:
treacherous king, why do-you-refuse the pledged rewards?
At Stymphālus[1] birds feed-on flesh of men:
but my darts bring an end to-their-feasts.
A very great bull laid-waste the fields *of Crete*:[2]
he was *no*[3] light weight for-my shoulders.
Dĭŏmēdēs fed his-mares with-flesh of men, but to them
I-gave the limbs of their king to-be-hacked-in-pieces.
Hīppŏlȳtē the Amāzōn bears a girdle, the gift of Mars:
having-seized the gift[4] of Mars, I-enter-on my-journey.
The island Erȳthæa used-to-hold the bulls of Gērȳon,
I-killed the owner and stole the oxen.
I-sought the groves of the Hespĕrĭdes, and *at my-brother's orders*[4]
I-carried-away the golden apples, having overcome the dragon.
Finally, far-away from the darkness of-his-Tartarean abode,
Cērbĕrŭs saw the day, *seized by me.*[4]

---

1. locative case. 2. adj. "Crētæus." 3. non. 4. abl. abs.

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THE FARMER AND HIS SONS.

The farmer's limbs languish with-trembling old-age,
he-cannot[1] as formerly follow *the plough*[2] in the furrow.
He lies[3] on his bed: he feels that his-vigour is-failing,
and he-feels that the day of death is-at-hand more-nearly.
A crowd of children surround *their-dying*[4] parent;
keenly they-listen-to his-last advice.
"The fates, my-children, forbid me to stop with you;
the fates bid (me) *tread*[5] the way of chilly death.
But to me still remains care *for-my children*,[6]
that you-may-accumulate wealth for-yourselves more-abundantly.
Lo! where the vineyards smile with-purple clusters,
there the ground hides a treasure in-its-breast.
Turn[7] the fertile soil with-mattocks, and hard spades
take:[7] you-will-dig-up the sought-for wealth."
While he-speaks, black death comes, and strength departs
from-his-body: the children weep that their-father has perished.
Then duly they-prepare the funeral, and hide in-the-tomb
the old-man's limbs: then the bidden work is-hastened.
Forthwith *snatching-up spades*[8] they enter the vineyards,
and strong arms move the stiff clods.
To darkness *from*[9] first light they-continue their-labour,
yet nothing is-found, *when the ground is dug up*.[8]
Nothing is-found in-the-ground: yet thence the fruit of-their-labours
they receive: so-great wealth the vine returns.

---

1. "nescio" with infin. 2. pl. 3. "sternor." 4. fut. part. 5. "carpere." 6. gen. 7. pl. 8. abl. abs. 9. "de."

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CERBERUS.

Lo! I with-dreadful barking and triple neck,
Cerbĕrus, watch before the doors of Pluto.
Not far hence a river glides with-melancholy course,
and the boat of Charon crosses Stygian waters.
To go through this gate is granted only to shades,
whose limbs have been burnt on-the-greedy pyre.
Within some pay just penalties on-account-of crimes,
others duly enjoy Elysian fields.
Three only have-I-seen, alive with-mortal body,
seek the sad kingdoms of the Tartarean god.
When Thracian Orpheus was-seeking Eurydĭcē snatched-away,
he-charmed *my breast*[1] by-his-magic lyre.
The son of Anchises was able to go over the waters of Styx,
and to enjoy the advice and converse of-his-father.
But unwonted slumber had-bound-fast my limbs,
and no sound came from-my-triple mouth.
By-such tricks Orpheus escaped my-watching;
by-such Æneas (escaped it) but I have borne *worse-things*.[2]
Alcides, desiring to finish his-ordered labours,
by-force dragged my limbs to the upper abodes.
Nought availed my teeth: *leaving Pluto*[3]
I-saw the day shine with-unwonted light.
I-yielded, I-confess, nor was-it-a-shame to have yielded,
for my-conqueror had sprung *from*[4] highest Jove.

---

1. pl. 2. say "heavier-things." 3. abl. abs. 4. "de."

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THE HORSE AND THE STAG.

Where a broad plain clothes itself with-much grass,
a horse crops *the pasture*[1] free and unbroken.
A stag comes who conquers the horse, and takes-possession-of the plain:
then the food is halved for-the wretched horse.
No-longer[2] to enjoy peace, no longer to-grow-fat *is possible*:[3]
scarcely is-he-able further to endure life.
At-length he-determines to seek-out allies for battle:
thus soon he-will-wage war with-better omen.
He-asks for-himself the aid *of man*,[4] and his-long griefs
he-tells, and enumerates what evils he-had suffered.
Help will-be-given, when *he shall take*[5] *the bit*[1] in-his-mouth,
and *shall-give*[5] *his-back*[1] to-be-pressed by-limbs of man.
Forthwith the treaty is-ratified with-easy pledge:
the man leaps upon the back of the eager horse.
The battle rages: at length *abandoning the contest*[6] the stag
goes-away conquered: the horse rejoices and changes *the bit*.[1]
"Now it-is enough," he-says, "hasten to dismount from-my-back,
so shall-I-enjoy the grass, none prohibiting me."
"Not *I*,"[7] answered the rider, "to climb thy-back thou
didst-order (me): who can *dislodge*[8] me from-my-seat?"
Then the horse in vain tries *to throw*[9] his-lord,
for the rider always sticks more firmly to-his-back.
Subdued by-degrees he learns to obey *one-who-orders*,[10]
and *performs*[11] many duties, a contented slave.

---

1. pl. 2. "non jam." 3. "fās est." 4. adj. "hūmānus." 5. perf. subj. 6. abl. abs. 7. "ĕquĭdem." 8. "pellere." 9. "prōvolvere." 10. pres. part. 11. "ŏbīre."

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AURORA AND TITHONUS.

Through the heaven Aurōra is borne on rosy car,
foretelling[1] the day about-to-come after her.
But formerly the cold goddess felt tender loves,
and was not unwilling to be the bride of a Phrygian man.
The prince Tīthonus, born from Trojan blood,
was *conspicuous*[2] for-remarkable beauty.
Him Aurora sees, conscious of a secret flame,
him she-sees, and carries with her through her realms.
What dost-thou O mad-one? Why demandest-thou a forbidden love?
Is it fitting[3] to ally a goddess to a mortal?
A suppliant she-enters the threshold of heavenly Olympus,
nor hesitates to trouble Jupiter with-prayers.
Give, omnipotent father, give a gift to my lover,
that it-may-be-allowed (him) to pass days with-no end.
The father assented to her, and *gliding*[1] through the liquid air,
she-seeks-again her-husband, joyful in-the-promised gift.
Time[4] glides-by: gliding *time*[4] the goddess
injures not: she-flourishes, as before, in-her beauty.
Lasting life is-given to-her-husband; lasting youth
is not given: he-languishes an-old-man, *his-honour lost*.[5]
A goddess always fair to a husband growing-old
is-unsuitable;[6] he prays, "give to me *the power*[7] to die."
It is not allowed to the gods to recall their gifts: a cricket
love *made*[8] (him) and bade (him) live always.

---

1. perf. part. 2. "conspĭciendus." 3. is it fitting = "dĕcet," use interrogative "nĕ." 4. pl. 5. abl. abs. 6. "discrĕpāre." 7. "posse." 8. "reddĕre."

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THE HARES AND THE FROGS.

The hares assemble, a race full of base fear,
to bewail the sad fates of their life.
While everywhere groans resound and vain complaints,
an elder speaks-out; *the rest of-the-crowd*[1] is-silent:
"Thus always, comrades, shall-we-suffer an unjust lot,
and shall our-hearts tremble moved with-perpetual fear?
Bands of men pursue (us) over the open plains:
bloody dogs rejoice to rend-us-in-pieces.
Eagles devour our-limbs: by-running to avoid those-who-follow
is not allowed, or in-a-safe abode to cheat death.
Is it not better[2] once-for-all to end our-grief by-death
than to pass our-days in-such condition?"
He-had-ended his-words: the proposal pleased all:
and they-desire to undergo *their-fate*[3] with-no delay.
Forthwith they-determine to hasten to a well-known marsh,
and *by*[4] a leap to give their limbs to death.
It-happens that on the edge of the pond frogs are-sitting,
when many feet resound *this way and that*.[5]
They-believe that *some*[6] danger has come *near*,[7]
and they-leap: *the bottom of-the-marsh*[8] receives the frogs.
The hares see (it): one wiser than-his-companions
says, "let us not seek *our-fate*[3] any-further."
Who will deny (that) hares (are) a foolish and timid race?
Yet that race is more full of base fear.

---

1. Say, "the remaining crowd," "remaining" = "cētĕrā." 2. "nonnĕ præstat." 3. pl. 4. "per." 5. "indĕ vĕl indĕ." 6. "nēscĭŏ quid." 7. comp. 8. = the lowest marsh.

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MERCURIUS.

Lo! I, Mercurius, most-undoubted offspring of Māiă,
lo! I, to whom Jupiter himself was father,
where mount Cyllēnē makes caverns with-hollowed rocks
I-was born: part of-my-name I-draw thence.
I-sought Pĭĕrĭă, *leaving my-cradle and my-mother*[1]
daring[2] *to steal*[3] the oxen *of Apollo.*[4]
He comes and demands-back the oxen snatched-away, my *theft,*[5]
but the anger of-my-brother is-conquered by-my gift.
I-give (him) the lyre, which I-made lately, *having-taken a tortoise:*[1]
by-the-art of the lyre he-guides the Aonian band.
Thence I-become the messenger of Jove and his-faithful servant,
and the father gives fixed duties to his son.
Sometimes[6] I-am-ordered to penetrate Tartarean darkness:
the ghastly procession of shades honours me as-their-leader.
I-lead (them) to Stygian abodes and Charon's boat,
and my-golden wand guides *the shadowy troop.*[5]
The golden wand can give deep slumber;
or the golden wand can drive-away *sleep.*[5]
I (am) the leader of the living: thus *under my guidance,*[1] on Ida's mountains,
three goddesses approached the Phrygian shepherd.
Thus Prĭămus, while he seeks the limbs of-his-dead son,
with-my protection sought the Thessalian camp.
By-prayers the father overcame the relentless Achilles,
using[2] aid of Mercury he-brought-back the body.

---

1. abl. abs. 2. perf. part. 3. perf. 4. adj. 5. pl. 6. "est ŭbĭ."

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THE HIND AND THE VINE.

The band *of hunters*[1] wanders-through the recesses of the woods:
the frightened hind urges-impetuously its-swift flight.
Her-strength is failing: a sickly panting shakes her-limbs,
by-a-trick she-will-be-able to cheat instant death.
Lo! where a wild-vine spreads its-leafy branches,
can-she-not[2] *lie hid*[3] safely under these?
Forthwith she-hides *herself*[4] under the interwoven leaves:
no longer do signs of-her-concealed remain *visible*.[5]
The enemies pass-by: they-carry bows and darts:
countless feet resound through the thickets.
The enemies pass-by: at-once all terror flies:
and immediately hunger returns *with returning hope*.[6]
The wild-vine has-given (her) help in-its-thick recesses:
forgetful of the help, she-gets food thence.
For with-careless tooth she gnaws the leafy branches,
the broken twigs make a small sound.
A hunter turns his-face and shoots an arrow;
the arrow shot strikes the ungrateful beast.
While the blood flows poured-out from-the-deadly wound,
she-knows well that she has-thoroughly-deserved to die by-her-deeds.
"I did not hesitate," she-says, "to hurt the wild-vine
which had given to me covering and protection."
The ungrateful mind is always the cause of its-own ruin,
which suffers due fates, *God approving*.[6]

---

1. adj. "vēnātrix." 2. "nonne pŏtest." 3. perf. 4. "sēsē." 5. say "to be seen." 6. abl. abs.

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ORPHEUS.

Amid Thracian mountains, and leafy woods,
Orpheus was first in-Aonian song.
He-loved with-tender love the nymph Ēurȳdĭcē,
with-tender love Eurydice cherished her-husband.
She, destroyed by-poisoned bite of serpent,
is-sent to Stygian shades before *her-time*.[1]
Unhappy Orpheus with-tears bewails her-taken-away,
nor is-he-able to bear the light, widowed-of his-wife.
Suddenly he-seizes his-lyre, and leaving the earth
seeks realms buried in-perpetual darkness.
He-seeks relentless Pluto, free-from fear,
while he-desires to break the stern laws of fate.
Stern laws forbid the girl to renew her-life;
stern laws yield to the Thracian lyre.
Ixīōn heard the strains and voice of the poet,
while Sīsȳphŭs listens-to the unaccustomed melody.
Perpetual labours for-a-while *had*[2] an end,
for a while this-one forsakes his-stone, that-one his-wheel.
Eurydice is-restored: already alive she-follows her-husband,
but, O-joyful husband, beware lest you-look-back.
This is the law of the gift: the law being-broken *to*[3] the shades
flies the wife, not again *to-be-restored*.[4]
The wife departs: the sad husband through the sad realms,
twice widowed, hastens his-lonely way.

---

1. "dies." 2. "tango." 3. "sub." 4. "restĭtuo."

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LAOMEDON TWICE PERJURED.

It-is-a-shame that mortals should-be-slaves: but we-believe formerly
that gods themselves endured slavery.
To the servile yoke Neptune is forced; Apollo
is forced: the will of Jupiter bids (it) be so.
They-learn to obey the orders of a Trojan king,
dwellers-in-heaven: the wealth of Laomedon grows.
For Neptune built the walls of Troy,
walls to-be-cast-down *by*[1] Greek hands.
And Apollo fed the flocks of the Trojan king,
where Īda, renowned for-many springs, is-green.
For a pledged hire[2] they perform long labours,
either god demands the pledged hire.
The Trojan king is-unwilling to pay the promised
rewards, but says, "depart from-my kingdoms."
O-perjured-one, *do you not*[3] fear the heavy *wrath*[4] of the gods?
are you not[3] ashamed thus to break sacred faith?
Neptune sends the waves of the sea *upon*[5] the fields:
a great monster comes *at Neptune's bidding*.[2]
The prophet enjoins to sacrifice a girl to this prodigy,
and the first lot bids Hēsĭŏnē perish.
Alcides arrives, *having finished part*[2] of-his-labours,
the king's daughter is-released by-aid *of-Hercules*.[6]
Nor is-it enough to sin once: twice the pledged *rewards*[7]
Laomedon *retracts*,[8] and defrauds the gods.

---

1. "per." 2. abl. abs. 3. "nonne." 4. pl. 5. "in." 6. adj. "Herculĕus." 7. in next line. 8. in preceding line.

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ORIGIN OF THE TROJAN WAR I.

Discord made a solid apple out-of gold:
she-wishes to vex with-envy great goddesses.
"What goddess," says-she "(is) most-beautiful in-highest Olympus?
she-shall-receive *a reward*[1] worthy-of her beauty.
She-shall-receive an apple, than-which *none*[2] (is) more-precious;
ye, O-goddesses, come to a *great*[3] trial.
Părĭs is most-handsome among the shepherds of Īdă:
he-is-willing to be the umpire between beautiful goddesses."
To the remarkable contest came royal Jūnō,
and Mĭnerva girt *as-to-yellow hair*[4] with-helmet.
Moreover as-the-third, the mother of the tender Loves
came Vĕnus, *exulting*[5] in-heavenly beauty.
Each-one for herself desires to bribe Paris with-gifts.
For shame! and to win glory obtained by-fraud.
"If you-give me the apple, I-will-return gifts to you," Juno says, "and I-will-give (you) empire and riches."
The warlike goddess, *on-the-other-hand*,[6] promises laurels of war;
such gifts suit a brave man.
Cўthĕrēă promises to Paris a beautiful wife,
whom no woman can surpass in-beauty.
Thus the incautious boy despises the gifts of Minerva;
he does not wish to enjoy empire or riches.
He gives the apple to Venus, exulting in the promised wife;
from-that source comes ruin for-the-Trojans.

---

1. pl. 2. "non ullum." 3. "grandis." 4. acc. 5. "lætus." 6. "contrā."

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ORIGIN OF THE TROJAN WAR II.

The Trojan prince gives the apple to Venus, and to him
Venus promises hurtful gifts.
(Paris) deserts Œnōnē, to whom formerly he-had-plighted himself,
and Paris does not hesitate to forsake his-pledged vows.
"Seek," says Venus, "the Greek land, O Trojan,
that-which I-have-promised to you, the Greek land will give."
Immediately a ship is launched into the waters of the sea,
that she-may-make her-way with-sails and oarage.
The ship goes-forth and with-favouring wind over the depths
is borne, and comes to the winding shores of Sparta.
Mĕnĕlāŭs welcomes with-hospitality a friendly prince;
ignorant he-himself is betrayed by-his-own hospitality.
He-had-wedded a wife born *of-celestial blood*,[1]
to-whom Venus had given beauty and charms.
All fair (women) fairer Helen surpasses:
Paris sees her and glows with-forbidden love.
Venus gives help, and prospers the forbidden love:
who thinks that a goddess is forgetful of her-gift?
The guest most-base deceives the wife of-his-host:
Paris bears Helen with him over the depths of the sea;
he-bears Helen, and he-seeks Troy: Menelaus to arms
summons the Argives, and tells his losses.
Although punishment delays itself to the tenth year of the war,
the tenth year comes: O-proud Troy, thou-fallest.

---

1. abl.

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THE QUARREL OF AGAMEMNON AND ACHILLES.

The tenth year is-here: the walls of sacred Troy are-standing:
care presses the men weary with-the-siege,
for by-deadly plague the Greek bands are diminished:
a thousand omens shew angry gods.
Forsooth in the camp is-retained a fair maiden,
who had been given as-a-prey to the highest leader,
the daughter of the priest, for-whom always at Phœbus' altar
the office was to sprinkle the hearths with-abundant incense.
"Give-back the daughter to the father"—the father himself prays the king:
"Give-back the daughter to the father"—was the one voice of the generals.
This good Īdŏmĕneus, this prudent Ŭlysses thinks;
this the Pylian sage judges to be right;
this Achilles, chief among the nobles, advises,
lest the Greek armies should perish by dread pestilence.
But unanimous voices do not bend Agamemnon:
"*of-my-accord*[1] never shall-she-be-restored," he-says.
"If however so-many deaths of the people force (me) *to restore*[2] (her),
is it becoming[3] that I should *lack*[4] a prey altogether?
Not so: I-will-seize what may please (me)—Brīsēĭs to Achilles
has been given—Briseis now to be given to me."
The quarrel rages: lest he-should-claim *his*[5] right *by taking arms*[6]
great Mĭnĕrvă restrains the Thessalian leader.
"Retire however from-the-battle," she says, "the Greeks will be conquered
until the honour which you-demand is restored to you."

1. "sponte meā." 2. "ut" with subj. 3. "an dĕcet." 4. perf. 5. "sĭbĭ." 6. abl. abs.

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DEATH OF PATROCLUS.

Injured Achilles departs to his tents,
nor, as before, moves arms against Phrygian leaders.
Forthwith victory smiles on-Trojan squadrons,
that due honour *may-be-given*[1] to the son of Thetis.
Hector rages unrestrainedly at the Greek ships,
and Trojan flame almost burns the vessels.
The conquered Greeks are forced to the narrow shore;
no longer[2] the garrison holds the broken walls.
But at length good Pātrōclus begs-of his-friend
that it-may-be-allowed to him to enter the strife of Mars.
He-puts-on the arms of his comrade, he-bears the king's brazen
darts: his-thigh is girt with-the-Thessalian sword.
The Myrmidons follow their-leader with-joyful voice,
who are not able to bear well the *ease*[3] of peace.
Suddenly the fortune of the Trojan triumph is turned:
they-who lately were conquering, give their backs in-flight.
Lo! *the-son-of-Menœtius*[4] presses-on too rash,
ignorant that hostile gods are moving arms.
For from-the-hero Apollo takes-away senses and light:
he-is-laid-low on-the-ground, hurt by-wound *of Hector*.[5]
He-is-laid-low: his-spoils and weapons Hector possesses:
his-men[6] not without slaughter carry-back their-leader's limbs.
They-carry-back their-leader's limbs—Pelides sees his-friend
and exclaims, "I-will-be the avenger of your death."

---

1. "adesse." 2. "non jam." 3. pl. 4. "Mĕnœtiădes." 5. adj. "Hectŏreus." 6. "sui."

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THE ARMS OF VULCAN.

" I-will-be the avenger of slain Patroclus," exclaims Achilles.
Hector has the spoils of the slain chieftain.
Hector, the madman, is girded with-the sword *of Achilles*,[1]
Hector bears the darts which formerly he bore.
The unmerited grief of her-son his-mother *the sea goddess*[2]
sees, and prepares arms for-the-angry hero.
At the goddess' demand[3] his-wonted labours Mūlcĭbĕr
renews: lo! the hardness of iron melts in-the-fire.
Thence the god makes new weapons, forges for-Achilles new
darts, destructive to Trojan men.
And *likewise*[4] the huge orb of the sevenfold shield,
the fiery smith finishes with-wondrous art.
Moreover the hauberk sparkles with-brazen scales;
the helmet is-here, *to cover*[5] the head with-rigid brass.
The mother brings to her dear son the gifts *of Vulcan*;[1]
thence there-will-be *some*[6] alleviation of-his-grief.
He-snatches the arms, while he-bewails his-friend seized by-
death,
anger mixed with grief goads the leader's heart.
So you-may-see a lion, *goaded by-the madness*[3] of his-belly,
lay-low with-dread slaughter the innocent flock:
not otherwise Achilles in-wondrous arms arrayed,
scatters *cruel*[7] fates through Trojan bands,
while he-seeks Hector, demands for-himself Hector alone:
Hector, thou-wilt-be an-offering to Patroclus' Manes.

---

1. adj. 2. adj. "Nērēĭă." 3. abl. abs. 4. "sĭmŭl." 5. "qui" with subj. 6. "nesciŏ quid." 7. "ĭnīquus."

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PRIAM AND ACHILLES.

With perishing Hector perishes the last hope of Troy :
hostile wheels tear his-bloody limbs.
Widowed Andrŏmăchē bewails her-slain husband,
her nail rending her-tender cheeks.
Nor is-it-allowed to celebrate the obsequies of the dead prince,
nor is-it-allowed to burn his-limbs on-high-built pyre.
For the victor forbids *that* [1] just honours should-be-given,
that falling Troy should-lament her-hero snatched-away.
Prĭămus worn-out with-grief, and worn-out with-years,
determines to enter the camp of the Thessalian leader.
He-bears with him gifts ; he-bears a weight of gold ; and the city
he-quits, and unarmed he-traverses a doubtful way.
But, lest anything should-be-able to disturb the wretched father,
Mercury sent by Jove brings-down aid.
In-a-cloud he-covers the car, lest any Greek spy
should-dare to trouble the approach of the old-man.
Thus Priam comes to the tents of the Phthian king :
and is able *to tell* [2] (him) what was the reason of his journey.
Unmoved by-prayers, by-gifts unmoved Achilles
again and again [3] denies the body *of-Hector*.[4]
Thereupon the image of his-own father comes into his-mind ;
thus the grief of another is able to touch *his-heart*.[5]
Thus conquered by-Priam's sobs he-restores Hector,
and to-his-tears himself adds his-own tears.

---

1. "ne." 2. "dŏcēre." 3. "terque quăterque." 4. adj. 5. pl.

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DIOMEDES.

What time[1] Menelaus sought his-love snatched-away,
nor was Troy willing to restore the bride to-her-husband,
active for war came Dĭŏmēdēs from Argos,
and led with him to arms the bands *of his country*.[2]
The prince brave *in-war*[3] *would yield*[4] to Achilles alone;
he[5] forsooth was to-be-preferred to all.
Tȳdīdēs *went*[4] a worthy comrade to Ithacan Ulysses,
when they-were-seeking Troy, night covering their-steps,
that they-might-bring-back to the Greek camp the fatal heroes,
without which[6] proud Troy could not be taken.
Nor less *when*[7] they-enter *the battle*[8] under the walls of the city,
with-spear and sword he-harasses the Trojan leaders.
Hand-to-hand he-wounds Æneas with-drawn sword,
nor does Venus herself make a defence for-her-son:
Venus herself feels *the wound*[8] of Diomedes' right hand,
and blood-stained returns-to the abodes of heaven.
Nor is-it enough to drive Venus from-the-battle; Mars
by the help of Pallas he routs not without glory.
Nor did-he-fear the dangers of the long war, as-many-as they-were,
nor did-he-hesitate to climb the fatal horse.
But when he-had-returned a victor to his-native shores,
it was not allowed (him) after so-many battles to enjoy peace.
An exile he-is-forced to depart to Italian cities,
and an old man to seek new habitations for-his-descendants.

---

1. abl. 2. adj. "pătrius." 3. "Mars." 4. imperf. 5. "hic." 6. "quĕis sine." 7. "ut." 8. pl.

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AJAX.

The Greeks prepare arms fatal to-sacred Troy,
Atreus' son[1] musters *his-men*[2] for new wars.
Ājāx was-among the Greeks, *having-left Salamis,*[3]
than-which leader there-was not ever another more-brave.
Having-crossed the Ægean waters with a thousand ships
fiercely[4] *he-bore*[5] arms against Trojan leaders.
There, while he-seeks distinguished honour in-war,
he-gave many bodies to-disgraceful death.
Nought availed pious Ænēās, nor (did) greatest Hēctŏr
destroy Greek ships, since *this* (man) *prevented*[3] (him).
Achīllēs falls, struck by-dart of cowardly Paris;
the hero's arms remain: who will bear the hero's arms?
These Ajax demands; these keen Ūlȳssēs demands:
this-one[6] was excellent in-council, *that-one*[7] *in-fight.*[8]
The Ithacan leader receives *the prize;*[9] Salaminian Ajax
departs conquered: but a deep wound is-in his-heart.
A wound is-in his-heart: his-wretched senses madness
seizes: he-attempts a work unworthy-of a chieftain.
At-mid-night[10] he-rushes from-the-camp, and moved by-fury,
rejoices to-lay-low innocent sheep with-the-sword.
Forsooth he-believes that-he is-killing the unjust kings
who preferred the crafty leader to-him.
Soon he-returns again to *himself,*[11] shame succeeds-to anger:
impatient of life he-falls by-his-own sword.

---

1. "Atrīdēs." 2. "sŭī." 3. abl. abs. 4. adj. 5. "īnfĕrre." 6. "hic." 7. "ille." 8. "manu." 9. pl. 10. "mĕdĭā nōctĕ." 11. "sēsē."

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RETURN OF THE GREEKS FROM TROY.

Now the walls of king Prĭămus are-laid-low in-dust:
proud Troy falls into base ashes.
The Greeks assemble, decked with-spoils and fame:
many a ship receives eager men.
The fleet is-fastened on shore *of-Hellespont*,[1]
soon *about-to-go*[2] home over waves of sea.
Meanwhile with-much weeping, and dishevelled hair,
the Trojan-women[3] sit around, a mournful band.
While they-beat with-cruel hands softest breasts,
the dirge sounds mixed-with Greek songs.
Lo! with-sacred blood the knife of Calchas is wet!
Lo! many a victim falls at holy altars.
He with-much prayer adores thy divinity, Pāllās,
or thine, Neptūnus, who rulest depths of sea.
Atrides, standing on-lofty stern, reviews the Greeks,
and the bands which he-himself had led to Troy;
but the general is *sad*,[4] and clouds overshadow his-brow:
for a small part remains *out-of*[5] a countless host.
And although they-have-escaped the dangers of fierce battle,
the stern fates will not give return to all.
This-one shall come at-length late to native shores,
that-one shall fall slain before his-own hearth.
A third shall suffer *death*[6] in the swelling sea,
and the fury of the thunderbolt shall strike the wretched ship.

---

1. adj. "Hellespontĭăcus." 2. "ăbeo." 3. "Īlĭădēs." 4. comp. 5. "de." 6. pl.

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TELEMACHUS.

Tēlĕmăchus consumes the time in *his-father's*[1] halls,
while he-counts his-griefs and groans *his fate,*[2]
while the Ithacan princes lay-waste the goods of the *lost*[3] king,
and slay the oxen and prepare feasts.
Widowed Pēnĕlŏpē bewails her-dear husband,
her-web beguiling the-anxious days.
Time drives-on its-course: month and years glide-by,
no day sees the Ithacan hero come.
What will Telemachus do for-himself? *using*[4] what arts
shall-he-compel the unaccustomed suitors to better-things?
He-dares not take *weapons*[5] with-boyish arms:
one against countless (foes) he-fears to stir-up *war.*[2]
Pāllās, friend to the father, *pitying*[4] the son complaining,
came in-the-likeness *of-Mentor*[6] and brought aid.
As-a-guest she-comes to the house of the prince, and the cause of his-grief
she-demands, and fills his-mind with-love of glory.
"Now there-is enough of grief: now put an end to complaints:
learn to conquer the evil which *you-cannot*[7] shun.
Go afar and seek your-father in-distant lands:
seek across the seas the halls of the Greek leaders.
Perhaps Mĕnĕlāŭs has seen the wandering Ulysses;
or Pylian Nestor will give advice and aid.
Anyhow *you-will-gain*[8] remarkable glory by-the-deed,
and will reseek your-Ithacan home, full-of honour."

---

1. adj. 2. pl. 3. "ădemptus." 4. perf. part. 5. "arma." 6. adj. "Mentŏreus." 7. "nĕqueo." 8. "lucror," 2nd sing. fut. "lūcrābĕrĕ."

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THE LOTUS EATERS.

Ulysses Speaks.

Thence we sail far over the foaming *surface*[1] of the sea,
the wind drives our-ships to the shores of Lĭbўă.
We-land: we-find water, and prepare supper:
then my-comrades go *to spy*[2] the land.
They-find a race kind in-words and mind,
nor do my-companions fear war or treachery.
The Lōtŏphăgī bid (them) be welcome, and supply lotus,
and desire to share (with them) their-magic feasts.
My-comrades hasten to consume the offered fruits,
ignorant that they have undergone wondrous changes.
They-became forgetful of-their-country, nor to seek their-abodes
their-native (abodes) of Ĭthăcă across the long seas do-they-wish.
No longer to see beloved wives, no longer
seek-they to join lips to lips of children.
"What *good-is-it*,"[3] they-exclaim, "always to endure labours,
while we-seek vain glory, an empty name?
Here rest, so often desired, is prepared for-us,
here it-is-allowed to pass our-days in-eternal peace.
Nor again will the oars weary our-languid arms,
nor wind and wave will strike our-trembling vessels.
The lotus is-here: nor *is-it-right*[4] to despise the gifts of the gods:
the lotus is-here, this antidote to all evils."
While they exclaim *thus*[5] they-are-led to the sea again:
iron chains restrain unwilling feet.

---

1. pl. 2. "qui" with subj. 3. "jŭvat." 4. "fās." 5. "tālia."

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ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS.

Landing-from[1] their-ships the sailors hasten over *the shore*;[2]
they bear *wine*[2] stored-up in-skins of goats.
Then they-enter a huge cave, and *anxiously*[3] wait
till the Cyclops returned, till the flocks returned.
The shepherd shuts the sheep in-their-fold, and *begins-to-prepare*[4] his-supper.
Having lighted a fire,[5] he-sees the Greek band.
Then in-vain for-his-comrades, in-vain for-himself Ulysses demands
hospitality: the Cyclops does not listen-to prayers.
Immediately snatching-up two with-right and left (hand),
he-begins to sate himself with horrible-food.
The next day dawns: the slaughter is renewed: and next
he-seeks-again the accustomed pastures, *having-shut-in the men*.[5]
Meanwhile *in*[6] his-mind Ulysses meditates tricks,
lest so-great crimes should-lack their punishment.
Evening is-at-hand: he-offers *wine*[2] to the Cyclops *after-dinner*:[7]
wine[2] subdues his-senses: drunk he-presses the ground.
Immediately they-burn-out the one eye which he-possesses;
pain itself restored his-senses to-him-blinded.
Light returns: with risen light he-opens the gates:
in *the entrance*[8] he-sits lest anyone should-be-able to depart.
They-all escape, fastened to the skins of the sheep.
It is no use,[9] O Pŏlўphēmus, to stretch-out your-hands;
it is no use for you to pray Neptunus your-parent:
light is not to-be-restored to your eyes.

---

1. perf. part. 2. pl. 3. adj. 4. imperf. 5. abl. abs. 6. "sub." 7. "cænātus" = "having dined." 8. "fŏres." 9. "nil prōdest."

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ULYSSES SPEAKS TO POLYPHEMUS.

"We are Greeks sent-away from-Trojan shore,
whose[1] one care it-was to seek our-country.
Jupiter grudged (us) return, and over the broad waters
gave our-sails to-be-borne by-mad south-winds.
Jupiter grudged (us) return, but the same Jupiter
is the god, who knows-how to give aid to strangers.
We-pray you *by*[2] the holy *deity*[3] of eternal Jupiter
give to us sweet gifts, and give food.
Thus too *whenever*[4] we-touch our-native shores
we-can never be forgetful of you.
But if you-are-unwilling to help suppliants, may-you-learn
that impious deeds do not *escape*[5] the watchful gods."

Polyphemus to Ulysses.

"Why do-you-bid a Cyclops to shun the rage of the gods?
forsooth we-believe that the gods are powerless.
For to me the earth gives a home, the earth gives a bed,
the earth gives abundant *food*[3] to my-countless flock.
The flock gives to me foaming gifts of warm milk;
thence I-seek fleeces, lest I-should-lack clothes.
Let Jupiter (if he will) threaten thunderbolts with-angry
right-hand,
but[6] I will always do what my mind may bid.
If my mind bids-me spare strangers, I-will-spare-them;
no-one *is-able*[7] to curb my will.
If however my-sure will persuades me *to-kill*[8] (them),
spare to pour-forth *unavailing*[9] prayers."

---

1. dat. 2. "per." 3. pl. 4. "si quandō." 5. "lătēre." 6. "ast." 7. "scio." 8. "ut" with subj. 9. "nil prōfecturus."

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CIRCE AND ULYSSES.

"Far hence in the wood I-saw smoke rise,"
thus to-his-faithful comrades says the Ithacan leader.
"Go, my comrades, and seek-out the reason of the smoke,
perhaps a friend is-here who may-give (us) welcome."
His-men do his-bidding and *reach*[1] *the threshold*[2] of Circe:
the goddess receives (them) with-hospitality, and prepares tricks:
for she-gives (them) cups sweet with-Pramnean wine,
adding dreadful poisons to her gifts.
They-receive (them), and drink (them) *at once*:[3] what guest would-believe
that gods themselves could belie their-welcome?
Then the goddess struck them-changed with-an-ivory wand:
"Go," she said, "swine, at once to your-comrades."
Eūrȳlŏchus alone with-a-mind foreboding tricks
was-unwilling to enter the threshold of the faithless goddess.
When he-had-hastened his-way back, he-told to Ulysses
that his comrades had perished by-magic force.
Forthwith, *snatching-up his-sword*[4] Ulysses ran-forth;
Hermes came *to-meet*[5] him, and gave (him) aid.
"Take this root," he said, "to which a wondrous power
has been given: thus you-will-be safe on-Circe's threshold."
The goddess receives the hero, while she-tries the same tricks in vain: Circe conquered surrenders.
Conquered she-surrenders: to-his-comrades she-restores their bodies;
next she-prepares banquets, *using*[6] no tricks.

---

1. "tango." 2. pl. 3. "ultrō." 4. abl. abs. 5. "obvĭus" with dat. 6. perf. part.

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NAUSICAA.

At-length he-has-passed the waves and the storms of the sea:
the Ithacan leader reaches the shores of the Phæacians.
Three nights and as-many days he-had-swum-through the waves:
his-strength fails, and his-limbs *sodden*[1] with-brine.
How joyful with-wet foot he-feels the firm sand,
and makes grateful vows and prayers to the gods above!
Next he-prepares a bed thick *with-leaves*[2] heaped-together,
and has *the gift*[3] of slumber long desired.
Nausĭcăē, *accompanied by-her-maids*,[4] comes-to the shore,
and brings clothing, *intending-to-wash-away*[5] the stains.
Having-finished their-task,[4] *they-refresh-themselves*[6] with-feasts, and next
they-begin games, and throw balls.
The hour of evening comes: to put-together the dry garments
was their-care: the hour of evening sends (them) home.
Now Ulysses returns *to his senses*,[7] refreshed by-sleep,
and the voice of the girls sounds in-the-ear of the hero.
He-comes-forth from-the-thickets, *like*[8] a shaggy lion.
Nausicae remains, *while the crowd flies-different-ways*.[4]
She-hears his-countless griefs, *pitying*[9] him-speaking,
and, a king's daughter, promises her aid.
Forthwith she-recalls her-maids and soothes their-fear
of the stranger, and bids (them) bring clothes and food.
Thence *borne on-her-car*[10] she-seeks her-home: he *following*[9]
enters the gates of the city and the house of Alcĭnŏus.

---

1. "coctus." 2. sing. 3. pl. 4. abl. abs. 5. "ablŭĕrĕ." 6. pass. 7. "ad sēsē." 8. "mŏrĕ" with gen. 9. perf. part. 10. "invecta rŏtis."

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PROTEUS.

The sun had almost reached *the-middle-of his-circuit*[1] of the heaven,
when he-scorches the soil with-hotter ray.
Gently creep-up the waves and lick the shores,
and scarcely any breeze moves the tranquil sea.
Prōteus, prophet and shepherd, comes-forth from the water:
whom very-many monsters and his flocks surround.
The hour and the heat bring sleep: on the shore are laid
the monsters of the sea: the god himself is laid *in-the-midst*.[2]
Meanwhile, covered as-to-their-limbs with-skins of seals,
the Argive leader and the comrades of the leader lie-hid.
From those skins are-breathed foul smells,
such-as the smell of ambrosia scarcely overcame.
At length they-leap-up: swift they-run along *the shore*,[3]
the old-man *laid-to-rest*[4] they-approach and seize.
He however, not forgetful of his old art,
tries to cheat *the Greek*[5] king by-a-thousand tricks.
Now he-takes the face of a bear, or the face of a lion;
now he-becomes a bird, who wishes to fly in-the-heaven.
Sometimes they-seem to be grasping in-their-hands a stone;
sometimes he-is-slipping-away, *like*[6] flowing water.
But at length he-yields to the manacles, and resumes the form
of Proteus, and asks the king who he-is and whence.
He *tells*[7] (him), and Proteus discloses the secrets of future
time and sings the fates and fortunes of the *Greeks*.[8]

---

1. say "middle circuit." 2. adj. nom. case. 3. pl. 4. "compŏsĭtus." 5. in preceding line. 6. "mōrĕ" with gen. 7. "dŏcēre." 8. "Dănai" gen. "Dănăum."

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BACCHUS AND LYCURGUS.

Where rigid mountains rise with-snowy top,
Bacchus hastens his-way over pathless rocks:
attendants crowned *with-leaves* [1] and carrying wands
utter [2] songs, a band *following* [3] their-lord's footsteps.
Yet king Lȳcurgus, goaded by-mad mind,
hesitates not to pursue the sacred bands:
he-threatens cruel lashes with-uplifted scourge,
for he-hates Bacchus, nor thinks (him) to be a god.
Everywhere the Bacchanals fly, and *on* [4] the grass their-wands
they-fling-away: the god himself retreats frightened,
and casts himself headlong into the waters of the sea,
and seeks the abode of Thetis, and her-aid.
And now he-was safe, where the wrath of Lycurgus is not able
to touch (him) or to disquiet (him) with-anxious fear.
Meanwhile, sitting aloft on-highest Ŏlympus,
Jūpĭtĕr from-airy citadel beholds the crime;
he beholds unmerited fears torture Bacchus,
nor allows-he evil deeds to lack punishment.
Forthwith he-lifts thunderbolts in-heavenly right-hand,
and hurls tremendous darts *at* [5] the head of the guilty-one.
Lycurgus falls-prostrate to the earth, *as the bolt strikes* [6] (him)
he-falls-prostrate, and his-blind eyes lack sight.
Warned by-this calamity, *do-not* [7] despise the gods,
who ought [8] to be worshipped both with vows and gifts.

---

1. sing. 2. "dare." 3. perf. part. 4. "per." 5. "in." 6. abl. abs. 7. "nōlī" with infin. 8. "quos dĕcet."

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PHAETHON.

The poplar grows very-tall on-the-banks of Ĕrĭdănŭs;
the poplar has the signs of eternal grief.
Thus in-long order maidens might stand and weep
while their-voices repeat, "farewell, brother taken-away."
Legend thus tells that his-sisters mourn Phaethon
who perished, himself destroyed by-his-own pride.
It-is-questioned[1] whether he-was the true offspring of the sun:
he asks-for sure pledges of his birth.
"Grant thou to me to guide thy-flaming car,
that I-may-be-proved to be thy-son by-thy gifts.
If thou-grantest this to me, thou-art my-father; if thou-art-loth to grant (it),
he-who may wish to doubt, will draw a reason thence."
The father resisted him-praying, and denied his-chariot;
the son[2] desires more, *the more*[3] *the father*[4] denies.
Thus at-length prayers conquered, and gaining the chariot,
he enters the road of heaven, not *destined-to-return.*[5]
The horses of the sun, breathing fire from-open nostrils,
learn that an unwonted hand is holding the reins.
And while they-draw the rapid chariot from the right path,
they-bring destruction to earth and the sons-of-earth.
Jupiter, *hurling*[6] the thunderbolt, from the *car*[7] the charioteer
dislodges, and spontaneously the horses stop their-course.
Thus perished Phaethon too rash in-his-enterprises,
and great ruin overwhelms one-trying great-things.

---

1. "ambĭgĭtur." 2. "hic." 3. "quo măgis." 4. "ille." 5. fut. part. 6. perf. part. 7. "axis."

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MEDEA.

Pagasæan Jason subdued the fire-breathing bulls;
he-took the golden *fleece*[1] of the Phrixean sheep.
To-him Mēdēa gave help through magic arts:
that she-might-give help, love moved *her-breast*.[1]
She-had-the-heart[2] to leave her country and her-dear *abode*;[1]
she-had-the-heart *to desert*[3] *the threshold*[1] of-her-home;
nor did-she-hesitate to deceive her-parent by-base fraud,
impious (woman)! nor to hack-in-pieces her-own brother.
Then, her-husband accompanying, Medea sought Corinth:
that journey was the source of horrible crime.
Too-quickly Jason *was-weary*[4] of-his-foreign bride:
he-wished to enter the royal house as-a-bridegroom.
To ally his-daughter Crĕūsa to the Thessalian prince
the king wished—the injured woman learnt the plot;
injured Medea learnt the plot of-her-false husband,
while in-her heart she-meditates a dreadful work.
For she-sends a-robe bright with-Tyrian dye:
she-says[5] that she wishes to give gifts to the new bride.
The-maiden puts it on, nor knows the deadly poison
which it-bears: she perishes destroyed by-the-fiery robe.
Next the mother kills her-own boys, and offers
their-dead limbs *for their-perjured father to see*.[6]
And then borne in-her-car—dragons drew the car—
she-sought *an Athenian*[7] home, having-avenged her-disgrace.

---

1. pl. 2. "sustĭnēre." 3. perf. 4. "I am weary" = "tædet me." 5. "rĕfĕro." 6. say, "to-be-seen by-their-perjured father." 7. "Cēcrŏpĭus."

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EUROPA.

Eurōpa wanders-through the fields smiling in-spring,
and diligent fills her-basket with-many a flower.
Thence with-skilful hand she-weaves sweetest garlands,
while she-prepares gifts about-to-be pleasing to the Nymphs.
A fair band of maidens accompanies the maiden,
yet she *alone*[1] was fairer than-all.
Jupiter from-heavenly abode gazes-down-on her-wandering,
and in Jove's breast suddenly love burns.
Forthwith, *putting-off his-shape*[2] he-takes new limbs;
a horned bull is-he, who before was a god.
And now he-enters the meadows: trembling with-terror the girls
fly-different-ways: only the daughter of the king says:
"why fly-ye, comrades? here is not cause of fear:"
nor hesitates-she to touch his-neck, to bring food.
He licks her-tender hand: he-lies-down on the grass:
he-places *his-back*[3] to-be-pressed by-maiden limbs.
Lo! incautious she-sits: quickly rises the bull and thence
bears the light weight to the boundless waters of the sea.
What will the maiden do? he rushes through the waves of the sea:
what will-she-do? fear forbids (her) *to leap-down*.[4]
Meanwhile the sun sets: darkness veils all places,
and a thousand stars shed a doubtful ray.
She-sees a thousand stars around, she sees *the surface*[3] of the sea,
she-knows-not yet her-lot and marriage *with-Jove*.[5]

---

1. "una." 2. abl. abs. 3. pl. 4. perf. 5. gen.

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CADMUS.

Jupiter snatched-away Eurōpa, under the likeness of a bull;
that-which a god hides you-are-not able to find.
"Seek your-lost sister, Cadmus," said his-father;
"return to your-father's *house*[1] *when your-sister is found.*[2]"
To decline the imposed duty was not allowed:
Cadmus departs *from-his-country's*[3] shore *to seek.*[4]
But he-sees not any signs of the lost girl;
he-knows-not *yet*[5] that great Jove has stolen (her).
In vain he-wanders-through countless cities and villages;
such labour will not be able to have an end.
He-approaches the truthful *abode*[1] of Phœbus: thence to-him-seeking
the god with-sure voice sings future fates.
"It is not given to the brother to find his-absent sister;
the son *cannot*[6] return to his-father's *house.*[1]
Found a new city; what place may be *fit*[7] for-the-city,
this cow by-lying-down is able to teach (you)."
Going-forth from-the shrine, he-follows the tracks of the cow,
and, where she lies, places the first stones.
Why should-I-relate the sacred springs, and the slain dragon,
and *with-what*[8] hand he sowed the teeth?
Thence he-gets new citizens for-his-founded city,
which he-bids have the name of-its-founder.
This (city) *exchanged its-old name for Thebes,*[9] after-that
many successions of years passed-away.

---

1. pl. 2. abl. abs. 3. adj. 4. supine. 5. "ădhūc." 6. "nĕqueo." 7. comp. 8. "quālis." 9. say, "took Thebes in exchange for its old name;" "mūto" with acc. and abl.

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AMPHION.

Zēthus and Amphīon, born-of divine blood,
for they-say that Jove begot them,
by-no-means like in-character, and *style*[1] of life,
this-one loves the care of the flock, that-one the lyre.
Lest their-mother Ăntĭŏpē should-weep-for her-lot without an avenger,
they-invade Thebes and kill Lȳcus.
And Lycus' wife Dīrcē the same end overwhelms:
for the impious-one perishes *rent by a bull.*[2]
Forthwith Amphion takes-possession of Thebes and the kingdom,
and prepares strong walls, a protection for-himself.
Yet not high-built by-human arms rise
the walls: the thing demands for-itself divine aid.
Whenever Thracian Orpheus used-to-touch the strings of the lyre,
they say that the woodland beasts were-amazed.
Thus too when Amphion's strings resound, voluntarily
the rocks to-be-moved receive the persuasive sounds:
spontaneously they-cleave the earth, and leave their-resting-places,
and hasten *to place*[3] themselves in-the-right place.
Higher rise the walls with-rocks collected,
the more[4] the king strikes his-lyre with-remarkable skill.
So-great gifts learned Apollo gives to his servants:
every bard will be endowed with-magic force.
He will bend by-singing the hardest hearts of men,
and whatever can be harder than hearts.

---

1. "cŏlor." 2. abl. abs. 3. fut. part. 4. "quo măgis."

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NIOBE.

Let-it-be a care, O boys, to curb a proud tongue :
a proud tongue brought destruction to Niobe.
Among Theban mothers the wife of Amphion
was renowned *for-remarkable fruitfulness.*[1]
For she-bore seven boys and seven girls :
what glory can be brighter for-a-mother than-this ?
She-saw *her*[2] offspring *growing*[3] with-favourable omen,
just as when[4] an olive grows in-cultivated soil.
Nor was-she-able to curb a vain tongue, but voluntarily
she challenges eternal gods to her-own *loss.*[5]
"Lo ! I," she-said, "most-illustrious with-fourteen children :
this race Lātōnă would-wish to have for-herself.
She indeed is the wife of Jove and the mother of gods,
but she is only able to-have-given-birth-to twins."
While she-boasts *thus*[6] dutiful Apollo is-indignant,
nor does Diana bear (it) well, the chaste sister of Phœbus.
Thus fourteen bolts fly sent-forth through the air :
bolts fly, bidden to give sure death.
Seven boys he, seven girls she overwhelms :
and Niobe groans bereft-of her children.
She-groans : the boastfulness of-her-foolish tongue has perished :
no longer the parent *is-able*[7] to endure her-sorrow.
Jupiter *was willing*[8] to change (her) into the shape of a rock :
that rock is-wet with-perpetual weepings.

---

1. abl. 2. "sibi." 3. infin. 4. "quālis ŭbī." 5. pl. 6. "tālia." 7. "scit." 8. perf.

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ATALANTA.

Arcadian mountains rise with-rocky top,
very-many a crest is-white under wintry snow.
There a maiden dedicated to maiden Dĭāna,
Ătălāntă the huntress bears swift feet.
For-long she is-unwilling to ally *herself*[1] to a husband,
and to forsake the chaste laws of-her-beloved goddess.
Her-father bids (her) be a bride: to obey him-bidding
she-is-forced: on-this condition she-resolves to marry a husband.
"If anyone," she-says, "is able in-the contest of swift running
by-his-own[2] force to surpass *a maiden's*[3] feet
I-will-be *his*[4] wife: for-the-conquered one lot is prepared,
to give-forth *a sad*[5] example by-their death."
The fame of the Arcadian girl summons *very-many*:[6]
and love sends *very-many*[6] to their fates.
Vĕnŭs ill-brooks her-honour so-often despised:
"let that girl," she-says, "learn my strength."
Mīlănĭōn comes a lover to the dreadful contest:
Venus aids Milanion with-her-help.
"Lo! three apples," *she-says*[7] — the three apples sparkle with-gold—
"take these: thus you-will-be conqueror by-my gift."
They-run:[8] the maid flies-before: the apples delay (her) thrice thrown: the youth is-able to reach the goal first.
Conquered by-her-own law, Atalanta the marriage torches
bids the lucky Milanion raise.

---

1. "sese." 2. "prŏprius." 3. adj. 4. "hujus." 5. comp. 6. "permulti." 7. "rĕfert." 8. "currĭtŭr."

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ENDYMION.

It-was night: on the highest top of Latmus was lying
Ēndȳmĭōn: the ground was sparkling with-abundant dew;
the ground was sparkling with dew, while in-the-serene heaven the moon
sends-down a peaceful ray over the wide fields.
Lo! the boy sleeps with-mind careless of danger,
who ought[1] rather to-keep-guard-on the slopes.
He does not keep watch, lest anyone should be able to drive-off
the unguarded sheep of Endymion,
lest perchance a bloody lion, lest perchance of wolves
a band should dare to hurt the harmless flock.
He indeed sleeps, nor weary wishes to open
his-eyes, nor is able to break the chains of sleep.
For that was a magic slumber, and the power of Venus
forbids, *that*[2] he-should-be-able to move his-languid limbs.
Lūnă a suppliant demanded for-herself the help of Venus,
for her[3] tender breast the boy fills with-love.
While she-is-borne in-her-car through the *void*[4] of the peaceful heaven,
she-used-to-look-down-on the ground placed-under her-feet.
She-used-to-gaze-on both the changes of things and the labours of men,
and the *seas*[5] which swell *as the wind troubles* (*them*),[6]
She-used-to-gaze-on the boy lying on-the grassy hill;
immediately unwonted love began-to-move *her-heart*.[4]
"Thus always let-him-lie, thus always let-him-sleep," she-says,
"that he-may-feel my kisses on-his-tender cheeks."

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1. "quem dĕcet." 2. "ne." 3. "cui." 4. pl. 5. "frĕta." 6. abl. abs.

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ANTIGONE.

Œdĭpŭs has-perished, worn-out with-grief and years;
Antĭgŏnē seeks Thebes and a refuge.
Here new discord troubles haughty brothers:
one[1] has Thebes, *the other*[1] desires to have (it).
Pŏlўnīcēs the exile *bore*[2] arms against-his country;
seven leaders determine to stir-up wars.
The brothers perish: yet the one due honours
receives; the body of the other lacks honour.
The body lacks honour: the edicts of the king prohibit,
lest the limbs should-be-buried in-sepulchral ground.
"Let the corpse of Polynices lie a prey to birds,"
thus says Creon, inflamed *at-heart*[3] with-rage.
"He-was the enemy of-his-country: if anyone *buries*[4] the enemy,
he-himself by-his death shall-pay the penalty of-his-crime."
But cruel edicts do not restrain a pious sister;
Antigone covers with-soil her-brother's bones.
She-performs the funeral, careless of future punishment:
one maiden despises countless men.
Attendants seize and drag (her) bound to gloomy
cavern:[5] she-perishes shut-up in-dark prison.
Thus piety receives most unworthy rewards: the maiden
nobly[6] falls, *at the orders of an unjust king*.[7]
But the fame of the Theban girl has not perished,
who could *prefer*[8] loyalty to life.

---

1. "alter." 2. "infĕro" with dat. 3. acc. pl. 4. perf. subj. 5. pl. 6. adj. 7. abl. abs. 8. perf. infin.

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THE NAMING OF ATHENS.

What god will give to the eternal city of Cecrops his-own
name?[1] Who will always hold the sacred ground?
This Neptune anticipates as-an-honour due to himself;
this Pallas claims to be *her*[2] glory.
"I-will-end the disputes by-a-contest," says Jupiter.
"Hither *come*,[3] O brother, and thou, Minerva, come.
For the one of you shall conquer, who knows-how to give
the more useful gifts to men the sons-of-earth."
They-accept the conditions: to the *spectacle*[1] comes the assembly
of the dwellers-in-heaven: each-of-the-two produces his gift.
Thou-strikest, Neptune, the earth with-uplifted trident,
and the earth trembles *as Neptune strikes.*[4]
The earth trembles, and opens its-bosom, and discloses a gulf;
forthwith from the gulf leaps-forth a spirited horse.
"This I give," says Neptune, "to mortals: *what*[5]
gift will be more useful than-my gift?"
The gods wonder that-chaste Minerva smiles;
while the mind[4] of the goddess *anticipates*[4] sure glory.
She-touches the ground with-a-wand: heavenly eyes see
a small shoot rise *as the ground is touched.*[4]
A shoot rises from-the-ground: then a tree puts-on leaves,
and the first olive grows on-earthly soil.
Neptune is conquered: the horse yields to the olive:
the city of Cecrops has the name which the goddess made.

---

1. pl. 2. "prŏprius." 3. "ădĕs." 4. abl. abs. 5. "ēoquid."

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CODRUS.

Cecrops first reigned in-Erecthæan Athens;
Codrus was the last *of-royal name.*[1]
Codrus was the last: after *the death*[2] of Codrus no one
was fit *to take*[3] the title of king.
Forsooth his-countrymen establish this *as-an-everlasting memorial,*[2]
lest the fame and glory of so-great a man should perish.
Dorian armies invade Cecropian borders;
hostile bands assemble *for*[4] new wars.
Sure oracles promise triumph to-the-foreigners
if no wounds cause the death of Codrus.
On-the-other-hand if the Attic king perishes *in-the-midst-of*[5] arms,
by-his death he-will-be the cause of safety to-his-country.
Codrus heard this, eager-for his-country, and voluntarily
forms[6] a sure plan *whereby*[7] he-may-die.
The-coverings of a peasant he-takes-in-exchange-for his-royal robe,
and if any thing can betray the king, *it-is-removed.*[8]
Unknown to all he-hastens from the-highest citadel,
unknown to all he-enters the Dorian camp.
The Dorians receive him-whom they-cannot recognise
with-hospitality: they-bid (him) quaff *wine*[2] with them.
Soon however *from*[9] the wine quarrels arise, and thence
a battle rages: Dorian weapons overwhelm Codrus.
The enemies recognise his-limbs, and lead-back their-armies:
thus he was the last king *for-the-Athenians.*[10]

---

1. abl. 2. pl. 3. "qui" with subj. 4. "in." 5. "mĕdius." 6. "Inīre." 7. whereby = by-which. 8. "ăbest." 9. "e." 10. "Cēcrŏpĭdæ."

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ARACHNE.

The maiden Ărāchnē *excelled*[1] the Lydian maidens,
where Cŏlŏphōn shines *near*[2] cold waters.
Her-father was skilful to mix Tyrian colours;
the daughter was famous in-the-art of weaving.
But her-glory was destructive to the wretched girl,
who wished to equal great goddesses.
"A contest of weaving," she-says, "if chaste Mĭnerva
should accept, chaste Minerva will-yield to me."
Pallas heard her: she-came from-the-heavenly citadel:
"Io! the rival, whom you seek, is-here for-you," she-says.
The work *progresses*:[3] the mortal maiden the various loves
of the dwellers-in-heaven wove with-wondrous art of hand.
The skill of Pallas conquered the art *of-Arachne*;[4]
grief subdues the inmost *heart*[5] of the Lydian maiden.
Forthwith she-twists the noose of death from a high beam,
that she-herself may strangle with-a halter her-own neck.
Pallas did not bear this: *loosening the rope*[6] the girl
she-releases, and forbids to perish by-such a death.
But *at-once*[7] the boldness *suffers*[8] due *punishment*,[5]
(the boldness) of the maiden who bore arms against a great goddess.
Immediately her-limbs are changed into a small shape:
long arms surround her-changed head.
Yet-not-less[9] as-a-spider she-practises her-ancient webs,
and will be *always*[10] mindful of her-special art.

---

1. imperf. 2. "ăccŏlă" with dat. 3. "fervēre." 4. adj. "Ărāchnæus." 5. pl. 6. abl. abs. 7. "sĭmul." 8. "expendo." 9. "nec minus." 10. for "always" say "never not."

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ALCESTIS.

A violent[1] disease seizes the limbs of Admētus:
nought availed physicians, nought tender hands.
The hour of death comes: who will-put-off the hour of death?
who will-bring-back strength and give help?
On-one condition *it-is lawful*[2] for-the-man to prolong his-life:
if another be-willing *to tread*[3] the way *of death.*[4]
If father or mother perish, if noble wife (perishes),
it-is-allowed to Admetus to be able to live longer.
Lo! the father languishes, worn-out with-weight of years:
does-not[5] he-desire to die for his-dying son?
Does-not the mother desire? both mother and father refuse:
even to old-men remains a greedy love of life.
The wife is-here, and wishes to barter life for honour;
the wife is-here, lest her husband should-perish too-quickly.
And now the funereal garlands were crowning her-hair,
and life almost flies from-her-tender breast.
Suddenly a guest comes-to the house, the Tirynthian hero,
who is-able *to give*[6] aid in-adversity.
He-who was able so-often to overcome so-great labours
does not fear to move weapons against death.
Death subdues illustrious kings, and the sons of gods:
the hands *of Hercules*[7] *wholly-subdued*[8] death.
To Admetus his-beloved wife is-restored, and of-itself
wifely love gave a grand proof.

---

1. compar. 2. "fās est." 3. "carpĕre." 4. adj. "lētĭfer." 5. "nonnĕ." 6. "addĕre." 7. adj. "Hercŭlĕus." 8. "perdŏmāre."

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DIDO.

Sīchæus perishes butchered at *his-country's*[1] altars:
what will sad Ĕlissa do, her-husband being-slain?
Her-brother has the treasures, the weight of silver and gold,
the wealth which had been the cause of the blood shed.
She indeed, most worthy offspring of great Bēlus,
was-unwilling to be the inhabitant of a polluted home.
She-herself prepares chosen comrades, herself prepares a ship,
nor fears the thousand dangers of the angry sea.
Moreover flying-from Phœnician shores, with her
she-carries riches snatched from-Pygmalion.
She-sails to Cyprus: *seizing* thence *maidens*[2]
she-comes, the wind driving (her) to the shore of Libya.
She-prepares the walls and marble citadels of Carthage;
she-rules a people beneath *a woman's*[1] sway.
Injured love drove (her) from the Tyrian abode of-her-parents,
injured love was *the source*[3] of her-wretched death.
In vain with-gifts Gætulian Ĭārbās had wooed
her-unwilling to ally herself to a Libyan suitor.
But Æneas comes, an exile from-Trojan borders,
who *with-his-mother's help*[2] subdues her-tender breast.
Thrice, four-times unhappy! having endured so-great labours
thou-wast not able thus to find true faith.
Æneas deserts Elissa, whom (he) lately beguiled;
she gets death *using*[4] her-own hand.

---

1. adj. 2. abl. abs. 3. "auctor." 4. perf. part.

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MIDAS I.

Truth-telling bards narrate very-many marvels:
I-myself[1] deny that credit is to-be-given to bards.
A witness to-my-words shall be the story of the ancient king,
who held the Phrygian race under his-sway.
King Midas caught Sīlēnus, and to Bacchus his-servant
restored; then, *having received the old-man,*[2] Bacchus says,
"choose what you-may-desire: I-will-return gift for gift:
Jūpĭtĕr does not allow gods to be ungrateful."
"Let all-things, which I-shall-touch, be changed into yellow gold,"
says the king, sordid amid boundless wealth.
The king demands gifts hurtful to himself, and the god
gave to-him-demanding hurtful gifts.
Very-foolish wishes draw on themselves swift punishment:
Midas *repented*[3] that he had-asked-for such-things.
For, whatever his-hand touched, is changed into gold;
and through his house he-sees all-things golden.
But *worse*[4] remains: whenever the desire of eating comes,
he-complains that the food has-been changed by-his-teeth.
Golden is the bread; he-bites gold for *meat.*[4]
"Take-away," says-he, "thy gift, kind Bacchus."
"Plunge," *replies*[5] Bacchus, "thy-body into the water of Pactōlus:
the water of the river will give the aid, which you-seek."
Midas performs his-commands: he-gets-rid-of the unprofitable gift;
but thenceforth the river glides with-goldbearing water.

---

1. "ipse." 2. abl. abs. 3. I repent = "pœnĭtet me." 4. pl. 5. "rĕfĕro."

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MIDAS II.

Midas has-laid-aside the fatal gifts of grateful Bacchus,
nor does the royal tongue make the food golden:
but *he-cannot*[1] equally get-rid-of his-folly;
the king himself shall be a witness of his-own folly.
Pān, god of Ărcădĭa, and Ăpōllō skilled-in the lyre
meet: an unfriendly quarrel vexes the two.
"The pipe," Pan boasts, "conquers the lyre:" Apollo
says, "let *your*[2] pipe yield to my lyre."
Nought except a contest could settle the quarrel:
and to thee, Midas, the gods gave the decision.
Pan played: the pipe charmed the senses of the foolish
king: he scarcely listened-to the tunes *of-Apollo.*[3]
"Pan is victor," he-says: vanquished Apollo answers
"receive rewards worthy-of your decisions."
The king by-his-decisions *shewed*[4] *himself*[5] an ass: therefore
he receives the ears which an ass carries.
The king wished to hide the disgrace inflicted
with a turban covering[6] his-head *after*[7] Phrygian fashion.
The barber alone was privy-to the secret: him
both law and loyalty forbid to betray the secret.
Yet *he could not help telling*[8] this to the mute reeds;
ignorant that by-this deed he had-broken his-faith.
A breeze shakes the reeds: *as the breeze shakes*[6] (them) they
whisper
"lo! king Midas has the ears of an ass."

---

1. "non nōvit." 2. "iste." 3. adj. "Ăpollĭnĕus." 4. "præstare." 5. "sēsē." 6. abl. abs. 7. "de." 8. "non pŏtuit non dīcĕre."

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CINDERELLA I.

The lucky sisters enter the royal *house*,[1]
where it-pleases the nobles to move their-limbs in-the-dance.
She, sitting deserted among foul cinders,
bewails the joys denied by-cruel fate.
A mean dress badly conceals fair limbs:
both hand and face have signs of labour.
But suddenly you-may-see a figure stand-at her-side,
such-as you-may-think comes from-heavenly abode.
She-had-come, the propitious guardian of the innocent maiden,
that she-might-be-able to give aid in-trouble.
She-smiled and breathed around heavenly odours,
while she speaks, *proving*[2] (herself) a goddess by-her-words:
"the time is-here: lay-aside, O-maiden, your-long grief.
Henceforth it-will-be-given (you) to enjoy a more-glorious fate.
A fair maiden you-will-take-part-in joyful dances;
you also *no*[3] humble lover will-solicit."
Forthwith the goddess with-uplifted *wand*[4] touches the rags:
the rags vanish: a splendid dress is-here.
Many a gem adorns *the maiden's*[5] arms;
her-face[1] shines, *her-hair*[1] being elegantly arranged.
A changed pumpkin supplies a gilded car:
six mice perish, and six horses are-created.
Likewise by-magic art she-sees servants appear:
she-goes-out and *makes*[6] her-way to the king's *threshold*.[1]

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1. pl. 2. "testĭfĭcor" perf. part. 3. "non." 4. "vīmen." 5. adj. "puellāris." 6. "carpo."

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CINDERELLA II.

The royal prince admires her-entering, and voluntarily
bids (her) be his-companion and partner in-the-dance.
When splendid banquets refresh the weary nobles,
she-reclines there high on-purple *couch*.[1]
However at-mid night stealthily without a word she-retires,
for at-mid night her-proud magnificence departs.
Thence she-returns home: her-sisters return with *the dawn*:[2]
she sits among the ashes, unseemly as before.
The following night brings with-it the same delights:
hot love burns in the breast of the prince.
She-is forgetful of the hour softly flying, and alas!
foolish girl she-indulges forbidden delay.
The time is-here;—the bells give a sound;—she-becomes
conscious of her fault;
full-of fear she-urges her-way swifter than-winds.
The prince follows in-vain, *and* does *not*[3] touch her-going;
but lo! he-sees signs of the escaped maiden.
He-takes-up from-the-ground a slipper, small and sparkling
with-glass.
He-bids heralds say through his kingdoms,
"whatever maiden is-able to draw-on this slipper,
let-her-come hither, about-to-be the bride of her king."
In vain the sisters try *impossibilities*:[4]
by-no force can-you conquer Nature.
But the third maiden, *coming-forth-from*[5] the foul cinders,
having-put-on the slipper,[6] receives the pledged *reward*.[1]

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1. pl. 2. "lux." 3. "nĕquĕo." 4. "sibi non concessa." 5. perf. part. 6. abl. abs.

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THE POLAR REGIONS.

There-is a place far away in Northern waters,
where stars shine *near*[1] to the cold pole.
Not there in-spring the earth blooms, nor the meadows are-green
with grass, nor the field smiles with-joyful flower.
Not there rise woods, nor are covered with-leaf,
nor songs of birds sound through thickets.
Not there Phœbus drives his-car glowing with-fire,
scarcely is-he-able with-light to drive-away darkness of night.
Winter makes this *her*[2] abode: Nature seems
to yield, and-not to be able to discharge her duty.
Everywhere ground is-white; everywhere piercing cold
reigns and covers all-things under boundless snow.
The she-bear, seeking prey, wanders over wide shores:
she-surpasses her snows with whiter skin.
The fox runs-across the ice, while it-seeks *food*,[3]
food scarcely to-be-found in-those places.
Winter subdues the earth; the sea too winter curbs:
Ōcĕănus himself grows-stiff with-solid waters.
Whom do not the whitening bones of travellers frighten?
Who wishes to penetrate the realms *of virgin*[4] snow?
A small band voluntarily sets-out from-our shores,
nor fears to approach the cold of the Northern *land*.[5]
Over sea, over land may *kindly*[6] Fortune be-present,
that they-may-return home joyful and safe!

---

1. "junctus." 2. "sibi." 3. "pābŭla" neut. pl. 4. "intactus." 5. "plăga." 6. compar.

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AUREA MEDIOCRITAS.

If you wish, Licinius, to have passed a happy life,
let the advice of the poet sound in your ear.
The sailor, careless of the approaching storm, *is not wise*[1]
who *despising the shore*[2] sends his-ship into the *deep*[3]
(sea).
There-is a limit in things: nor does his-prudence *win*[4] praise
if too cautious he loves *the shore*[3] always.
Thus to you, while you-guide your-course over the waters of
life,
let-it-be a care always to hold a middle way.
Let not sordid poverty please your-heart too-much,
nor to counterfeit the character of the Cynic old-man.
Nor demand for-yourself the splendour of a purple monarch;
avoid the envy which accompanies wealth.
The tall pine groans, shaken by-the fierce storm,
which is not able to injure the humble rushes.
And high towers fall with-heavier crash,
while near the woodland cottages stand *uninjured.*[5]
Thus the flashing thunderbolts strike the highest hills:
you-can lie-hid safe in the shady valley.
Jūpĭtĕr sometimes winds and the rage of the storm
renews; sometimes he-puts-to-flight the black clouds.
Not always Ăpōllō bends the strings of-his-bow:
now and then[6] he-awakens *skilfully*[7] the vocal lyre.
For-a-man[8], neither to exult too-much, nor to lay-aside all
hopes, is befitting: lo! a short hour brings sudden
changes.

---

1. to be wise, "săpĕre." 2. abl. abs. 3. pl. 4. "ferre." 5. "sine fraude." 6. "est ubi." 7. "arte." 8. acc.

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TOM BOWLING.

Here lies Ēlpēnŏr, *like*[1] a broken ship,
than-whom none could be more-dear to his (friends).
Not again the waves, not the storms he will hear,
for jealous death forbids (him) to go more voyages.
He-shone distinguished in-form and manly beauty;
in a great body there-was a tender breast.
He-performed his-duties with-care and faithful zeal:
now however he-rejoices to enter a heavenly home.
In the gallant sailor shone the rarest virtue:
nor could-he *desert*[2] his-pledged faith.
Full was the number of-his-friends: to all the same
faithful love: to-her-sailor Cŏrinnă was faithful.
How-often he-showed joyfulness by-song, and from-his-mouth
poured *cheerfully*[3] songs full-of witty jests.
Lo! to-day grief succeeds-to sweetest joys:
Elpenor, not *to return*,[4] is absent from-his-comrades.
He however happy will go afar to peaceful shores,
and will be able to pass long days in-peace,
what time[5] the ruler of the ship, whom all-things obey,
shall collect countless bands to his commands.
Death to-be-feared alike by-sailors, alike by-monarchs,
has not been destructive to our comrade.
His-limbs indeed decay, committed to the recesses of the sea;
he-himself seeks heaven and starry abodes.

---

1. "dē mōrĕ" with gen. 2. perf. infin. 3. "ŏvans." 4. fut. part. 5. abl.

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ENDINGS.

" My Pēgăsŭs has-reached the desired goal: for-him,
Aonian goddesses, forthwith loose the reins.
Loose the reins, goddesses: let-there-be due rewards for-labour;
and let the horse free enjoy peace in the meadows."
Thus will pray the boy, *what time*[1] the page of the book
the last (page) being-turned discloses its-concealed wealth,
for-whom the tops of mount Parnassus are nearer,
where Phœbus himself holds-out his-own bays.
If you-count how-many they-be, you-will-be-able to say that you,
O-boy, have composed twice seven-hundred *verses*,[2]
and have-sung-of gods above, and sons of gods,
and have celebrated generals famous in war.
Very-many a legend has-given you a subject for-your-art:
beasts have not abstained from-the-words of men.
You demand for-yourself *a little rest*,[3] *having finished your-labour*:[4]
that god refuses *rest*[3] to-you-demanding (it).
For Phœbus *to aim-at*[5] greater heights of fame
bids you: *a little rest*[3] befits the sluggish.
" Lo! you-hold the rudiments of Latin song completed,
now undertake something greater," says Phœbus.
" Learn as-a-poet to trust your-own feet alone:
begin, learned, to despise the aid of a teacher.
And if that labour wins no crown for-you,
yet for-the-artist the labour itself is the highest crown."

---

1. abl. 2. in preceding line. 3. pl. 4. abl. abs. 5. "sĕqui."

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VOCABULARY.

A.

Abandon, to, *pōnĕre*
able, to be, *posse*, infin.; *vălēre*, infin.
abode, *sēdes*, *-is*, f.; *dŏmus*, irr., f.
above (gods), *dī sŭpĕri*
absent, to be, *ăbesse*, dat.
abstain-from, to, *abstĭnēre*, abl.
abundance, *cōpia*
abundant, *largus*
abundantly, *largē*
accompany, to, *cŏmĭtari*
accomplish, to, *effĭcĕre*
according-to, *ăd*, acc.
accumulate, to, *accŭmŭlare*
accustomed, *nōtus*
Achilles (Ă˘), acc. *-em*, gen. *-is*
across, *trans*, acc.
active, *ācer*, *impĭger*
adamantine, *ădămantĭnus*
add, to, *addĕre*, *adjĭcĕre*
admire, to, *mīrari*
adore, to, *ădōrare*
adorn, to, *exornare*
adversity, *res adversæ*
advice, *mŏnĭtus*, *-ūs*, m.; *admŏnĭtus*, *-ūs*, m.
advise, to, *hortari*
Ægæan, *Ægæus*
afar, *prŏcŭl*, *longē*
afford, to, *præbēre*
after-that, *postquam*, ind.
after the manner, *mōre*, gen.; *dē mōre*, gen.
again, *rursŭs*, *ĭtĕrum*
against, *ĭn*, acc.
Agămemnon (Ă˘), acc. *-ŏnă*; gen. *-ŏnĭs*
age, *sæclum* or *sæculum*
aid, *subsĭdium*, n.; *auxĭlium*, n.; *ŏpem*, f. (in acc. and abl. only)
aid, to, *adjŭvare*
air, *aura*
airy, *āĕrius*
alas! *ēheu!*
alder, *alnus*, f.
alike, *părĭtĕr*
alive, *vīvus*
all, *omnis*, *cunctus*
alleviation, *lĕvāmen*, n.
allow, to, *sinĕre*
allowed, it is, *lĭcet*, impers.
all-things, *omnia*, neut. pl.; *cuncta*, neut. pl.
ally, *sŏcius*
ally, to, *sŏciare*, *consŏciare*
almost, *mŏdŏ nōn*
aloft, *sublīmis*
alone, *ūnus*, *sōlus*
along, *pĕr*, acc.
Alpine, *Alpīnus*
already, *jam*
altar, *fŏcus*, m.; *āra*
although, *lĭcet*, subj.; *quamquam*, ind.; *quamvīs*, subj.
altogether, *pĕnĭtŭs*
also, *quŏquĕ*, *ĕtiam*
amazed, to be, *obstŭpescĕre*
ambrŏsia, acc. *-am*, gen. *-æ*
amid, *inter*, acc.
among, to be, *intĕresse*, dat.
Amphīon, acc. *-ŏnă*; gen. *-ŏnĭs*
ancient, *priscus*, *antīquus*
and, *ĕt*, *quĕ*, enclitic
angry, *īrātus*
announce, to, *nuntiare*
another, *altĕr*, *ălius*

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answer, to, *respondēre*
anticipate, to, *præsumĕre, præcipĕre*
antidote, *mĕdĭcīna*
anxious, *dŭbius, trĕpĭdus, sollĭcĭtus*
anyone (after 'ne,' 'num,' 'si,') *quĭs*
anyhow, *saltem*
Aonian, *Ăŏnius*
Apollo (Ă˘), acc. *-ĭnem*; gen. *-ĭnis*
Apollo, of, *Apollĭneus*
appear, to, *appārēre*
apple, *pōmum*
approach, *adventus, -ūs*, m.; *ingressus, -ūs*, m.
approach, to, *ădīre, sŭbīre*
approaching, *instans*
approve, to, *prŏbare*
Arcadian, *Arcădius*
Argive, *Argīvus*
Argos, nom. and acc., *Argis*, abl. pl.
arise, to, *ŏrīrī*
arms (of the body), *brāchium, lăcertus*, m.
arms, *arma*, in. pl. only
army, *agmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.; *turma*
around, *circum*, acc.
array, to, *ornare*
arrange, to, *dispōnĕre*
arrive, to, *advĕnire*
arrow, *săgitta*
art, *ars, -tis*, f.
artist, *artĭfex, -ĭcis*, m.
as, *ŭt*
as-many-as, *quŏt*
as-many, *tŏtĭdem*
ash, *cĭnĭs, -ĕris*, m.
ashamed, I am, *pŭdet me*, gen.
ask-for, to, *pĕtĕre, poscĕre*
ass, *ăsĭnus*
assemble, to, *convĕnire, cŏire*
assembly, *cœtus, -ūs*, m.
assent, to, *annŭĕre*
at, *ăd*, acc.
at hand, to be, *ădesse*, dat.
Athēnæ, acc. *-ās*; gen. *-ārum*
at-length, *tandem*
at-once (=forthwith), *prōtĭnŭs*; (=simultaneously), *sĭmŭl*
attendant, *fămŭlus, mĭnister*
attempt, to, *tentare*, acc.
Attic, *Attĭcus*
Augeias, acc. *-am*, gen. *-æ*
avail, to, *vălēre*
avenge, to, *ulcisci*
avenger, *ultor, -ōris*, m.; *vindex, -ĭcis*, m.
avoid, to, *vītare*
away, adj. *sēmōtus*
awaken, to, *suscĭtare*

B.

Bacchus, 2nd decl.
Bacchanals, *Bacchæ*
back, *tergum*
back, adv., *retrō* (*ĕ* or *ĕ*)
bad, *mălus*
ball, *pĭla*
band, *mănus, -ūs*, f.; *turba, cătervа, chŏrus*; *agmen, -ĭnis*, n.
bank, *rīpa*
banquet, *dăpes*, in pl. only; *ĕpŭlæ*, in pl. only; *convīvia*, in pl. only
barber, *tonsor, -ōris*
bard, *vātes, -is*, m.
bare, *nūdus*
barking, *lātrātus, -ūs*, m.
barren, *stĕrĭlis*
barter, to, *păcisci*
base, *turpis*
basket, *călăthus, -i*, m.
battle, *pugna, prœlium*
bay, *laurus, -ūs*, f.
be, to, *esse*
beak, *rostrum*
bear, to, *ferre, gerĕre, vehĕre*
bear (she), *ursa*
bear (children), to, *părĕre*
Bears, the, *Arctos*, acc. pl.
beast, *fĕra*
beat, to, *fĕrire*, irr.; *tundĕre*
beaten, *pulsus*
beautiful, *pulcher, formōsus, vĕnustus*
beauty, *forma, spĕcies, -ei*
bed, *lectus, cŭbīle, -is*
become, to, *fĭĕrī*
befit, to, *dĕcēre*

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before, prep., *antĕ*, acc.; adv., *prĭŭs* or *antĕ*
beget, to, *prōgĕnĕrare*
begin, to, *cœpisse*, defective; *incĭpĕre*
beginning, *principium*
beg-of, to, *exōrare*
beguile, to, *dēcĭpĕre*
behold, to, *prospĭcĕre, aspĭcĕre, despĭcĕre*
believe, to, *crēdĕre*
belie, to, *fallĕre*
bells, *æra*, neut. pl.
belly, *venter, -ris*, m.
beloved, *dīlectus*
belt, *zōna*
beneath, *sŭb*, acc. *or* abl.
bend (a bow), to, *flectĕre, contendĕre*
betray, to, *prodĕre*
better, *mĕlior*
between, *intĕr*, acc.
bewail, to, *dŏlēre, dēplōrare*
beware, to, *cāvēre*
bid, to, *jŭbēre*
bidding, *jussum*
bind-fast, to, *dēvincire*
bird, *ăvis, -is*, f.; *volucris* (*ū* or *ŭ*), *-is*, f.; *ales, -ĭtis*, m.
birth, *gĕnus, -ĕrĭs*, n.
birth (to give), to, *prōgignĕre*
bit, *frænum*
bite, *morsus, -ūs*, m.
bite, to, *mordēre*
black, *nĭger, nigra* (*ī* or *ĭ*), *āter*
blast, *flāmĕn, -ĭnĭs*, n.
blind, *cæcus*
blind, to, *cæcare*
blood, *sanguis, -ĭnis*, m.; *crŭor, -ōris*, m.
bloody, *sanguĭneus, crŭentus*
blood-stained, *sanguĭnŏlentus*
bloom, to, *vĭgēre*
boar, *ăper, apri* (*ā* or *ă*)
boast, to, *jactare*
boastfulness, *jactantia*
boat, *linter, -tris*, m.; *cymba, rătis, -is*, f.
body, *corpus, -ŏris*, n.
boldness, *audācia*
bolt, *tēlum*
book, *lĭber, libri* (first *ī* or *ĭ*)
bone, *ŏs, ossis*, n.
border, *finis, -is*, m. *or* f.
born, *nātus*
bosom, *sĭnus, -ūs*, m.
both, *et, que*
bough, *rāmus*
boundless, *immensus*
bow, *arcus, -ūs*, m.
boy, *puer*
boyish, *puerīlis*
branch, *brāchium, rāmus*
brass, *æs, æris*, n.
brave, *fortis, fĕrox*
brazen, *æreus, ăēnus*
bread, *pānis, -is*, m.
break, to, *frangĕre, violare, rumpĕre*
break through, to, *perrumpĕre*
breathe, to, *spīrare*
breast, *pectus, -ŏris*, n.
breeze, *aura*
bribe, to, *corrumpĕre*
bride, *nupta*
bridegroom, *sponsus*
bright, *splendens, clārus*
bright, to grow, *splendescĕre*
brine, *sălum*
bring, to, *vĕhĕre, portare*
bring back, to, *rĕferre*
bring down, to, *dēferre*
broad, *lātus*
brook (ill), to, *indignari*
brother, *frāter, -ris*
brow, *frons, -tis*, f.
bull, *taurus*
bound, *vinctus*
bud, *germen, -ĭnis*, n.
build, to, *ædĭfĭcare*
burn (v. n.), to, *flāgrare*
burn (v. a.), to, *crĕmare*
burn out, to, *exūrĕre*
bury, to, *sēpĕlire, tŭmŭlare*
but, *sĕd, ăt*
butcher, to, *obtruncare*

C.

Calamity, *cāsus, -us*, m.
Calchas, acc. *-antă*; gen. *-antis*

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camp, *castra*, n. pl.
car, *currus*, *-ūs*, m.; *quădrīgæ*, in pl. only
care, *cūra*
careless, *sēcūrus*
carry, to, *ferre*, *gĕrĕre*
carry away, to, *ferre*
carry back, to, *rĕferre*
Castalian, *Castălius*
cast, to, *dēmittĕre*
cast away, to, *abjĭcĕre*
cast down, to, *dējĭcĕre*
catch, to, *căpĕre*
cause, *causa*
cause, to, *făcĕre*
cave, *antrum*
cavern, *antrum*
Cēcrops, gen. *-ŏpis*
Cecropian, *Cēcrŏpius*
celebrate, to, *cēlĕbrare*, *concēlĕbrare*
celestial, *cœlestis*, *œthĕreus*
chain, *vinclum* or *vinculum*
champ, to, *mordĕre*
change, to, *mūtare*
changes, *vices*, in pl. only
changing, *mūtābĭlis*
character, *mōres*, in pl. only
charioteer, *aurīga*
charm, to, *captare*
charms, *blandĭtiæ*
Chăron, acc. *-ontă*, gen. *-ontis*
chaste, *castus*
cheat, to, *fallĕre*
cheeks, *gĕnæ*, in pl. only
cherish, to, *fŏvĕre*
chief, chieftain, *princeps*, *-ĭpis*
child, *nātus*
chilly, *gĕlĭdus*
choose, to, *ēlĭgĕre*
chosen, *lectus*
cinder, *fāvilla*
Circē, acc. *-ēn*
circuit, *orbis*, *-is*, m.
circle, *gȳrus*, m.
citadel, *arx*, *-cis*, f.
citizen, *cīvis*, *-is*, m.
city, *urbs*, f.
claim, to, *vindĭcare*
clear, *argūtus*
cleave, to, *findĕre*
climb, to, *scandĕre*, *ascendĕre*
clime, *axis*, m.
clod, *glēba*
clothe, to, *vestire*
clothes, clothing, *vestis*, f
clouds, *nūbila*, n. pl.; *nubes*, f.
club, *justis*, m.; *clāva*
cluster, *răcēmus*
cold, *frīgus*, *-ŏris*, n.
cold, adj., *frīgĭdus*, *gĕlĭdus*
collect, to, *conferre*, *collĭgĕr*
colour, *cŏlor*, *-ōris*, m.
come, to, *vĕnire*, *advĕnire*, *ădire*, *sŭbire*
come-forth, to, *ēgrĕdi*
come-in, to, *ingrĕdi*
come-to, to, *ădire*, *advĕnire*
coming, *adventus*, *-ūs*, m.
command, *jussum*
commit, to, *committĕre*
companion, *cŏmĕs*, *-ĭtis*, m. and f.; *sŏcius*
complain, to, *quĕri*
complaint, *quĕrēla*
completed, *perfectus*
compose, to, *compōnĕre*
compel, to, *cōgĕre*
comrade, *cŏmes*, *-ĭtis*, m. and f.; *sŏcius*
conceal, to, *cēlare*
condition, *lex*, *lēgis*, f.; *condĭtio*, *-ōnis*, f.
confess, to, *fătēri*
confidence, *fīdūcia*, *constantia*
congealed, *concrētus*
conquer, to, *vincĕre*, *devincĕre*, *sŭpĕrare*
conqueror, *victor*, *-ōris*
conscious, *conscius*
consume, to, *consūmĕre*
contest, *certāmen*, *-ĭnis*, n.
contented, *contentus*
continue, to, *tendĕre*
converse, *collŏquĭum*
Cŏrinthus, acc. *-um*; gen. *-i*
corpse, *cădāver*, *-ĕris*, n.
corn-ear, *ărista*
cottage, *căsa*
couch, *tŏrus*
course, *cursus*

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count, to, *nūmĕrare*
countless, *innūmĕrus*
country, *pātria*
countryman, *cīvis*
country's, adj., *pātrius*
counsel, *consĭlium*
counterfeit, to, *assĭmŭlare*
cover, to, *tĕgĕre, contĕgĕre*
covering, *tegmen, -ĭnis*, n.
cow, *vacca*
cowardly, *ignāvus*
crafty, *versūtus*
cradle, *cūnæ*, in pl. only
crash, *rŭīna*
create, to, *crĕare*
credit, *fĭdes, -ei*
creep-up, to, *adrēpĕre*
crest, *ăpex, -ĭcis*, m.
cricket, *cĭcāda*
crime, *nĕfas*, nom. and acc. only, n.; *scĕlus, -ĕris*, n.; *crimĕn, -ĭnis*, n.
crocus, *crŏcus*
crop, *sĕgĕs, -ĕtis*, f.; *messis, -is*, f.
crop, to, *tondĕre, carpĕre*
cross, to, *trajĭci, transire*
crown, *cŏrōna*
crown, to, *cŏrōnare*
cruel, *sævus*
crumb, *mīca*
cry out, to, *clāmare*
culture, *cultus, -ūs*, m.
cultivated, *cultus*
cup, *pōcŭlum*
curb, *cŏercĕre, cŏhĭbēre*
cut, to, *sĕcare, rĕsĕcare*
Cyclops (ȳ *or* y̆,) acc. *-ōpem* or *-ōpă*; gen. *ōpis*
cynic, *cȳnĭcus*

D.

Dance, *saltus, -ūs*, m.; *chŏrea*, (*ē* or *ĕ*), *chŏrus*
danger, *pĕrĭculum* or *pĕrĭclum*; *discrīmen, -ĭnis*, n.
Dānŭbius
dare, to, *audĕre*
dark, *tĕnebrōsus* (second *ē* or *ĕ*)
darkness, *tĕnebræ* (second *ē* or *ĕ*), in pl. only; *cālīgo, -ĭnis*, f.
dart, *tēlum, spĭcŭlum*
daughter, *nāta, fĭlia*
day, *dĭes, -ēi*, m. *or* f.; *lux*
dawn, to, *ŏrīri*
dead, *pĕremptus*
deadly, *lētālis, lētĭfĕr*
dear, *cārus*
death, *mors*, in sing. only; *fūnus, -eris*, n.; *lētum*, in sing. only; acc. *nĕcem*, abl. *nĕcĕ*
decay, to, *marcēre*
deceive, to, *fallĕre, dēcĭpĕre*
decision, *jūdĭcium*
decked, *dĕcōrus*
decline, to, *dētractare*
dedicate, to, *dēvŏvēre*
deed, *factum*
deep, *altus*
deep (of a wound), *grăvis*
defence, *præsĭdium*
degrees, by, *paullātim*
deity, *nūmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.
delay, *mŏra*
delay, to, *tardare, mŏrari*
delights, *dēlĭciæ*, in pl. only
demand, to, *poscĕre, postŭlare*
demand back, to, *rĕposcĕre*
dense, *densus*
deny, to, *nĕgare*
depart, to, *ăbire, discēdĕre, rĕcēdĕre*
defraud, to, *destĭtŭĕre*
depths, *alta*, n. pl.
descendant, *postgĕnĭtus*
desert, to, *dēsĕrĕre*
deserve thoroughly, to, *ēmĕrēre*
desire, to, *cŭpĕre, optare, exoptare*
desire, *ardŏr, -ōris*, m.; *cŭpīdō, -ĭnis*, f.
despise, to, *spernĕre, contemnĕre, despĭcĕre*
destroy, to, *perdĕre*
destruction, *exĭtium*
destructive, *exĭtiōsus, pernĭciōsus*
determine, to, *stătŭĕre, constĭtŭĕre*
devour, to, *vŏrare*
dew, *rōs, rōris*, m.
die, to, *mŏri*

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dig-up, to, *effŏdĕre*
diligent, *sēdŭlus*
diminish, to, *mĭnŭĕre*
Dĭŏmēdēs, gen. *-is*, acc. *-em*
direct, to, *dīrĭgĕre*
dirge, *nēnĭa*
discharge, to, *fungi*, abl.
disclose, to, *rĕclūdĕre*, *ăpĕrire*
discover, to, *invĕnire*, *rĕpĕrire*
discord, *discordia*
disease, *morbus*
disgrace, *dēdĕcŭs*, *-ŏris*, n.
disgraceful, *turpis*
dishevelled, *passus*
dislodge, to, *discŭtĕre*
dismount, to, *descendere*
dispute, *lis*, *lītis*, f.
disquiet, to, *sollĭcĭtare*
distant, *rĕmōtus*
distinguished, *ēgrĕgius*
disturb, to, *turbare*
divinity, *nūmĕn*, *-ĭnis*, n.
do, to, *făcĕre*, *ăgĕre*
dog, *cănis*, *-is*
doors, *fŏres*, in pl. only
Doric, *Dōrĭcus*
doubt, to, *dŭbĭtare*
doubtful, *dŭbius*
drag, to, *trăhĕre*
dragon, *drăcō*, *-ōnis*, m.
drain, *clŏāca*
draw, to, *trăhĕre*
draw a sword, to, *stringĕre*, *destringĕre*
draw-on, to, *indūcĕre*
dreadful, *dīrus*
drench, to, *irrĭgare*, *prōlŭere*
dress, *vestis*, *-is*, f.
drink, to, *bĭbĕre*
drive-away, to, *pellĕre*, *dispellĕre*
drive-off, to, *dēpellĕre*
drive, to; drive-on, to, *ăgĕre*
drum, *tympănum*
drunk, *ēbrius*
dry, *siccus*
due, *mĕrĭtus*, *justus*, *dēbĭtus*
duly, *rītĕ*, *jūrĕ*
dust, *pulvis*, *-ĕris*, m.
dutiful, *pius*
duty, *mūnŭs*, *-ĕris*, n.
dwellers-in-heaven, *cœlĭcŏlæ*, in pl. only
dye, *mūrex*, *-icis*, m.

E.

Each-one, *quisque*
each-of-the-two, *ŭterque*
eager, *ardens*, *trĕpĭdans*
eager-for, *stŭdĭōsus*, gen.
eager-to-win, *stŭdĭōsus*, gen.
eagle, *āquĭla*
ear, *auris*, *-is*, f.; *aurĭcŭla*
early, *mātūrus*
earth, *terra*; *tellūs*, *-ūris*, f.
earthly, *terrestris*
ease, *ōtium*
easy, *făcĭlis*
Eastern, *Eōus* (*E* ¯ or ˘)
eat, to, *ĕdĕre*
edge, *margo*, *-ĭnis*, m.
edict, *ēdictum*
effort, *nīsus*, *-ūs*
egg, *ōvum*
either, *ŭterque*
elder, *sĕnĭor*
elegantly, *comptē*
Elysian, *Elўsius* (*E* ¯)
empire, *impĕrium*
empty, *ĭnānis*
enclose, to, *claudĕre*
end, to, *confĭcĕre*, *fĭnire*
end, *fĭnis*, *-is*, m.; *ĕxĭtus*, *-ūs*, m.
endowed, *prædĭtus*
endure, to, *tŏlĕrare*, *pertŏlĕrare*, *perpĕti*
Endymion, acc. *-ōnă*, gen. *-ōnis*
enemy, *hostis*
enjoy, to, *frŭi*, abl.
enjoin, *præcĭpĕre*
enough, *sătis*
enter, to, *ĭnire*, *intrare*, *sŭbire*, *ingrĕdi*
enter-on, to, *ingrĕdi*
enterprise, *ausum*
entrails, *viscĕra*, n. pl.
enrich, *dĭtare*
enumerate, to, *ēnŭmĕrare*

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envy, *invĭdia*
equal, to, *æquĭparare*
equally, *părĭtĕr*
Erectheus, *Erĕcthĕus* (*E* ˘)
escape, to, *fŭgĕre, effŭgĕre, ēvādĕre*
escaped, *ēlapsus*
establish, to, *stătŭĕre*
eternal, *æternus*
Europe, *Eurōpa*
even, *vĕl*
evening, *vespĕr, -ĕris*, m.
ever, *usquĕ, unquam*
everlasting, *æternus, pĕrennis*
every, *omnis*
everywhere, *passim*
evil, *mălus*
example, *exemplum*
excel, to, *præstare*
excellent, *præstans*
except, *nīsĭ*
excessive, *nĭmius, immŏdĭcus*
exclaim, to, *clāmare, exclāmare*
exile, *exsŭl, -ŭlis*
exult, to, *exsultare*
eye, *oculus, lumina*

F.

Face, *făcies, -ēi*, f.; *-ōs, ōrĭs*, n.
fail, to, *cessare, dēfĭcĕre*
fair, *pulchĕr, formōsus, vĕnustus, candĭdus*
faith, *fĭdes, -ēi*, f.
faithful, *fīdus, fĭdēlis*
faithless, *infīdus*
fall, to, *cădĕre, dēcĭdĕre*
falling, *cădūcus*
fall prostrate, to, *sterni*
false, *falsus*
fame, *fāma*
famous, *nōbĭlis, clārus*
far, *longē, prŏcŭl*
farmer, *āgrĭcŏla*
fashion, *mōs, mōrĭs*, m.
fasten, to, *rĕtĭnēre, rĕlĭgare*
fat, to grow, *pinguescĕre*
fatal, *fātālis*
fate, *fātum, sors, -tis*, f.
Fates, *Parcæ*
father, *păter, patris* (*ā* or *ă*); *gĕnĭtor, -ōris; părens, -entis*
father (of a), *pătrius, păternus*
fault, *culpa*
favourable, *faustus*
favouring, *sĕcundus*
fear, *tĭmor, -ōris*, m.; *metus, -ūs*, m.; *formīdo, -ĭnis*, f.
fear, to, *tĭmēre, mĕtŭĕre*
feast, *dăpes*, in pl. only
feed, to, *pascĕre*
feed-on, to, *vesci*, abl.
feel, to, *sentire*
fertile, *pinguis*
fertility, *fertĭlĭtas, -ātis*, f.
festive, *festīvus*
field, *ăger, agri* (*ā* or *ă*) m.; *arvum*
fiery, *ignĭfer, ignĭpŏtens*
fierce, *sævus*
fickle, *mūtābĭlis*
figure, *fĭgūra*
figure, to, *pōnĕre*
fill, to, *complēre, rĕplēre*
find, to; find-out, to, *rĕpĕrire, invĕnire*
finish, to, *confĭcĕre, exĭgĕre*
fire, *ignis, -is*, m.
fire-breathing, *ignĭvŏmus*
firm, *firmus*
first, *prīmus*
first-fruits, *prīmĭtiæ*, in pl. only
fit, *aptus*
fixed, *certus*
flame, *flamma*
flaming, *flammans*
flash, to, *rŭtĭlare*
fleece, *vellus, -ĕris*, n.
fleet, *classis, -is*, f.
flesh, *cărō, carnis*, f.
flight, *fŭga*
fling-away, to, *abjĭcĕre*
flock, *grex, grĕgis*, m.; *pĕcus, -dis*, f.
flood, *gurges, -ĭtis*, m.
flourish, to, *vĭgēre, flōrēre*
flow, to, *flŭĕre*
flower, *flos, -ōris*, m.
flower, to, *flōrēre*
fly, *musca*
fly; fly-from, to, *fŭgĕre, diffŭgĕre*

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fly-before, to, *antĕvŏlare*
fly different ways, to, *diffŭgĕre*
foam, to, *spūmare*
foaming, *spūmōsus*
fold, *stăbŭla*, n. pl.
follow, to, *sĕqui, insĕqui*
following, the day, *postĕrus*
foolish, *stultus, insulsus*
folly, *stultĭtia*
food, *cĭbus*
food (of cattle), *pābŭla*, n. pl.
foot, footstep, *pēs, pèdis*, m.
for, *nam, ĕnim*
for (on behalf of), *prō*, abl.
for (with a view to), *ăd*, acc.
for shame! *prō pŭdŏr!*
for-a-while, *paullum*
forbid, to, *vĕtare, prŏhĭbēre*
force, *vis, vis*, f.
force, to, *cōgĕre*
foreboding, *præsāgus*
foretell, to; *vātĭcĭnari*
foreigner, *externus*
forge, to, *fingĕre*
forgetful, *immĕmŏr*, gen.
form, *forma*
formerly, *ōlim, quondam, antĕ, prĭŭs*
forsake, to, *fallĕre, dēsĕrĕre*
forsooth, *scīlĭcĕt*
forthwith, *prōtĭnŭs, contĭnŭō*
fortune, *fortūna; vĭces*, pl.
foul, *fœdŭs*, *-ĕris*, n.; *tĕter*
found, to, *pōnĕre, fundare*
founder, *fundātor*
fountain, *fons, -tis*, m.
fourteen, *bĭs septem*
four times, *quātĕr*
fox, *vulpes, -is*, f.
fraud, *fraus, -dis*, f.
free, *lĭber*
free-from, *expers*, gen.
fresh, *rĕcens*
friend, friendly, *ămīcus*
frighten, to, *terrĕre, conterrĕre*
frog, *rāna*
from, *ā; ăb, dē*, abl.
frost, *gĕlu*
fruit, *fructus, -ūs*
fruitfulness, *fertĭlĭtas, -ātis*, f.
full, full of, *plēnus*, abl.
funeral, *ewsĕquiæ*, in pl. only
funereal, *fērālis*
furrow, *sulcus*
further, *ultĕrius*
fury, *īra; fŭrŏr, -ōris*, m.
future, *fŭturus*

G.

Gaetŭlus
gain, to, *pŏtiri*, abl.
gallant, *exĭmius*
games, *lūdi*
garden, *hortus*
garland, *cŏrōna; serta*, n. pl.
garrison, *præsĭdium*
gate, *porta*
gaze-on, to, *spectare*
gaze-down-on, to, *despectare*
gem, *gemma*
general, *dux, dŭcis*
gently, *lēnĭtĕr*
Gĕrȳŏn, *-ŏnem, -ŏnis*
get, to, *compărare*
get-rid-of, to, *dēpōnĕre*
ghastly, *lūrĭdus*
gift, *dōnum, mūnŭs, -ĕris*, n.
gilded, *aurātus*
gird, to, *cingĕre, accingĕre*
girl, *pŭella*
girdle, *zōna*
give, to, *dăre, trĭbŭere, præbēre, trādĕre, addĕre*
give-back, to, *reddĕre*
glade, *saltus, -ūs*, m.
glide, to, *lābi*
gloomy, *ŏpācus*
glorious, *splendĭdus*
glory, *dĕcus, -ŏris*, n.; *glōria, laus, -dis*, f.
glow, to, *flāgrare, candēre, rŭtĭlare*
gnaw, to, *rōdĕre, mordēre*
go, to, *īre*
go-forth, to, *ēgrĕdi*
go-out, to, *exīre*
goad, to, *stĭmŭlare*
goal, *mēta*
goat, *hædus*

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god, *deus, dīvus, sŭpĕri*, in pl. only
goddess, *dea*
gold, *aurum*
golden, *aureus, aurātus*
gold-bearing, *aurĭfĕr*
good, *bŏnus*
goods, *bŏna*, n. pl.
grand, *grandis*
grant, to, *cēdĕre, concēdĕre*
grasp, to, *rĕtĭnēre*
grass, *herba ; grāmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.
grassy, *gramĭneus*
grateful, *grātus*
great, *magnus*
greedy, *ăvārus, ăvĭdus*
Greek, *Grœcus, Argīvus, Achīvus (Ă), Argŏlĭcus, Pĕlasgus*
green, to be, *vĭrĕrĕ*
green, to grow, *vĭrescĕre*
grief, *luctus, -ūs*, m. ; *dŏlor, -ōris*, m.
groan, *gĕmĭtus, -ūs*, m.
groan, to, *gĕmĕre, ingĕmĕre*
ground, *hŭmus*, f.
ground (on the), *hŭmi*
grove, *nĕmus, -ŏris*, n. ; *lūcus*
grow, to, *crescĕre*
grudge, to, *invĭdēre*
guardian, *tūtēla*
guest, *hospĕs, -ĭtis*, m. and f.
guide, *dux, dŭcis*
guide, to, *dirĭgĕre, mŏdĕrari*
guilty-one, *sons, sontis*
gulf, *bărathrum* (second *ā* or *ă*)

H.

Habitation, *tectum*
hack-in-pieces, to, *dīlăcĕrare*
hair, *crīnis, -is*, m. ; *căpillus, coma*
half, *dīmĭdium*
hall, *aula, ātrium*
halter, *lăquĕus*
halved, *dīmĭdiatus*
hand, *mănus, -ūs*, f.
hand (on the other), *contrā*
hand-to-hand, *cōmmĭnŭs*
hang, to, *pendēre*
happen, to, *accĭdĕre*
happy, *bĕātus, fēlix*
harass, *vexare*
hard, *dūrus*
hardness, *rĭgor, -ōris*, m.
hare, *lĕpus, -ŏris*
harmless, *innŏcŭus*
harvest, *messis, -is*, f.
hasten, to, *prŏpĕrare, festīnare*
hate, to, *ōdisse*, defect.
hateful, *ŏdĭōsus*
hauberk, *lōrica*
haughty, *magnănĭmus*
have, to, *hăbēre*
he, *hīc, ille*
head, *căpŭt, -ĭtis*, n.
headlong, *præceps*
health, *sălūs, -ūtis*, f.
heap-together, to, *congĕrĕre*
hear, to, *audire*
heart, *cor, -dis*, n. ; *jĕcŭr, -ŏris*, n.
hearth, *fŏcus*
heat, *călor, -ōris*, m. ; *æstus, -ūs*, m,
heaven, *cœlum*
heavenly, *cœlestis, ætherĕus*
heavy, *grăvis*
Hectŏr, *-ŏra, -ŏris*
Hector (of), *Hectŏreus*
height, *fastīgium*
helmet, *gălea ; cassis, -ĭdis*, f.
help, *auxĭlium, subsĭdium ;* acc. *ŏpem*, abl. *ope*
help, to, *jŭvare*, acc. ; *subvĕnire*, dat. ; *succurrĕre*, dat.
hence, henceforth, *hinc*
her, his, *suus*
herald, *præco, -ōnis*, m.
Hercŭles, *-ĭs*
here, *hīc*
here, to be, *ădesse*, dat.
hero, *vīr ; hĕros*, acc. *-ōă*
hesitate, to, *dŭbĭtare*
hide, to, *cēlare, conděre, abscondĕre, abdĕre*
high, *altus, excelsus*
high-built, *exstructus*
highest, *summus ; supremus* (first *ŭ* or *ū*)
hill, *collis, -is*, m.
himself, *ipse*, acc. *-se*, dat. *sibi* (second *ī* or *ĭ*)

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hind, *cerva*
hire, *mercēs, -ēdis,*
hither, *hūc*
hoar-frost, *prūīna*
hoarse, *raucus*
hold, to, *tenēre, hābēre*
hold-out, to, *porrigĕre*
hollow-out, to, *cāvare*
home, *dŏmus, -ūs,* f.
Hŏmērus
honour, *hŏnor, -ōris,* m.; *laus, -dis,* f.
honour, to, *cŏlĕre*
horned, *cornĭgĕr*
horrible, *infandus*
horse, *ĕquus*
hospitality, *hospĭtium*
host, *hospĕs, -ĭtis*
host (of men), *greæ, grĕgis,* m.
hostile, *hostīlis, inīmīcus*
hot, *fervĭdus, cālens*
hour, *hōra*
house, *ædes,* in pl. only; *tectum; dŏmus, -ūs,* f.
how, *quam, ŭt*
however, *tămĕn*
how-many, *quŏt*
how-often, *quŏtĭēs*
huge, *ingens*
human, *hūmānus*
humble, *hŭmĭlis*
hunter, *vēnātor, -ōris,* m.
hunger, *fāmēs, -is,* f.
huntress, *vēnātrix, -īcis,* f.
hurl, to, *jăcĕre, jăcŭlari*
hurt, to, *lædĕre, nŏcēre*
hurtful, *pernĭcĭōsus*
husband, *mărītus, vir*

I.

If, *sī*
ignorant, *nescius, inscius*
illustrious, *illustris, clārus*
image, *īmāgo, -ĭnis,* f.
immediately, *prōtĭnŭs, extemplō*
impatient, *impătiens*
impending, *instans*
impious, *impius*
impose, to, *impōnĕre*
in, to be, *īnesse,* dat.
in vain, *nēquidquam, frustrā*
incautious, *incautus*
incense, *thūs, thūris,* n.
indeed, *quĭdem*
indignant, to be, *indignari*
indulge, to, *indulgēre,* dat.
inflamed, *incensus*
inflicted, *acceptus*
inhabit, *incŏlĕre*
inhabitant, *incŏlă,* m. and f.
injure, to, *lædĕre, vĭŏlare*
injured, *læsus*
inmost, *īmus*
innocent, *innŏcens*
instant, *instans*
interwoven, *implĭcĭtus*
into, *ĭn,* acc.
intrepid, *intrĕpĭdus*
invade, to, *invādĕre*
iron, *ferrum*
iron (adj.), *ferrĕus*
island, *insŭla*
Ithacan, *Ithăcus* (*I*˘), *Ithăcensis* (*I*˘)
Italian, *Ităl̆icus* (*I*¯)
itself, acc. and abl. *sē;* gen. *sŭī;* dat. *sĭbi* (second *ĭ* or *ī*)
ivory, *ĕburnus*

J.

Jason, *Iāsōn* (*I*˘), *-ŏnă, -ŏnis*
jealous, *invĭdus*
jest, *jŏcus*
journey, *ĭtĕr,* n.; *vĭa*
joys, *gaudia,* n. pl.
joyful, *lætus*
joyfulness, *lætĭtia,* no pl.
judge, to, *jūdĭcare*
jump, *saltus, -ūs,* m.

K.

Keen, *ācer*
keenly, *ācrĭtĕr*

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keep-guard-on, to, *invĭgĭlare*
keep-off, to, *arcēre*
keep-watch, to, *ăgĕre excŭbias*
kill, to, *cædĕre, occīdĕre, pĕrĭmĕre, interĭmĕre*
kind, *bĕnignus, almus*
kindly, *almus*
king, *rex, rēgis; tyrannus*
kiss, *oscŭlum*
knife, *culter*
know, to, *scire*
known, well, *nōtus*
know-how, to, *nōvisse*
know-not, to, *nescire*

L.

Labour, *lăbor, -ōris,* **m.**
lack, to, *cărēre,* **abl.**
lamb, *agnus*
land, to, *ēgrĕdi*
land, *terra*
languid, *languĭdus*
languish, to, *langŭere, languescĕre*
Lăŏmēdōn, *-ontă, -ontis*
lashes, *verbĕra,* **n. pl.**
last, *sŭprēmus, summus, ultĭmus*
lasting, *dĭŭturnus*
late, *sērus*
lately, *mŏdŏ, nūpĕr*
Lătīnus
laughing-stock, *lūdĭbrĭum*
launch, to, *dēdūcĕre*
laurel, *laurus, -ūs,* **f.**
law, *lex, lēgis,* **f.**; *jūs, jūris,* **n.**
lay-aside, to, *pōnĕre*
lay, lay-low, to, *sternĕre*
lay-waste, to, *vastare*
lead, to, *dūcĕre*
lead-back, to, *rĕdūcĕre*
leader, *dux, dŭcis; ductor, -ōris*
leafy, *cŏmans*
leaf, *frons, frondis,* **f.**
leap, *saltus, -ūs,* **m.**
leap, to, *sălire*
leap-down, to, *dēsĭlire*
leap-forth, to, *prōsĭlire*
leap-on, to, *īnsĭlire*
leap-up, to, *exsĭlire*
learn, to, *discĕre*
learned, *doctus*
learning, *doctrīna*
leave, to, *rĕlinquĕre*
left, *lævus*
legend, *fābŭla*
length, at, *tandem*
Lernæan, *Lernæus*
less, *mĭnŭs*
lest, *nē*
Libyan, *Lĭbўcus*
lick, to, *lambĕre*
lie, to, *jăcēre, cŭbare, rĕcŭbare*
lie-down, to, *dēcumbĕre*
lie-hid, to, *lătēre, lātĭtare, dēlītescĕre*
life, *vīta*
lift, to, *tollĕre*
light, *lux, lūcis,* **f.**; *lūmen, -ĭnis,* **n.**
light, to, *accendĕre*
light (adj.), *lĕvis*
lighten, to, *lĕvare*
like, *sĭmĭlis*
likeness, *ĭmāgo, -ĭnis,* **f.**; *spĕcies, -ēi,* **f.**
likewise, *sĭmŭl*
lily, *lĭlium*
limb, *membrum; artus, -ūs,* **m.**
limit, *mŏdus*
line, *ordō, -ĭnis,* **m.**
lion, *lĕō, -ōnis,* **m.**
lip, *lābrum*
liquid, *lĭquĭdus*
listen-to, to, *āurĕ bĭbĕre*
little, *parvus*
live, to, *vīvĕre*
liver, *jĕcŭr*
living, *vīvus*
lo! *ēn! ēccĕ!*
lofty, *altus*
log, *lignum*
lonely, *dēsertus*
long, for, *dĭū*
longer, *longĭŭs*
longer, no, *non jam*
look-back, to, *respĭcĕre*
look-down-on, to, *despĭcĕre*
loose, to, *laxare, solvĕre*
lord, *dŏmĭnus*
loss, *damnum*

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lot, *sors, -tis*, f.
loth, to be, *nolle*
lotus, *lōtus*
love, *ămor, -ōris*, m.
love, to, *ămare, dīlĭgĕre*
lover, *ămans; ămātor, -ōris*, m.
loves, *ămōres*
lowest, *īmus*
loyalty, *fĭdes, -ēi*
lucky, *felix*
lustre, *nĭtor, -ōris*, m.
Lȳcurgus
Lydian, *Lȳdus*
lyre, *lȳra, cĭthăra*

M.

Mad, *insānus, dēmens*
madman, *dēmens*
madness, *răbies, -ēi*, f.; *insānia, dēmentia*
magnificence, *splendor, -ōris*, m.
magic, *măgĭcus*
maid, *fămŭla, ancilla*
maiden, *vĭrgo, -ĭnis; pŭella*
make, to, *făcĕre*
man, *vĭr; hŏmŏ, -inis*
manacle, *mănĭca*
Mānēs, *-ium*, in pl. only
manly, *vĭrīlis*
many, *multus*
marble, *marmor, -ŏris*, n.; *rūpes, -is*, f.
marble (adj.), *marmŏreus*
March, *Martius*
mare, *ĕqua*
mark, to, *nŏtare*
marriage, *conjŭgium*
marriage (adj.), *jŭgālis*
marry, to, *nūbĕre*, dat.
marsh, *pălūs, -ūdis*, f.
marvel, *mīrācŭlum; mīra*, n. pl.
mate, to, *sŏcĭare*
mattock, *rastrum*
meadow, *prātum*
mean, *sordĭdus*
means, by no, *haudquāquam*
meanwhile, *intĕrĕā*
meat, *cărō, carnis*, f.
medicine, *mĕdĭcīna*
meditate, to, *mĕdĭtari*
meet, to, *convĕnire*
melancholy, *lūgūbris*
melody, *mŏdi*, pl.
melt, to, *līqui*
memorial, *mŏnŭmentum*
Mercŭrius
merchandise, *mercēs*, pl.
mid, *mĕdius*
Mĭdas *or* Mĭdă, *-æ*
midst-of, *mĕdius*
mighty, *fortis*
milk, *lāc, lactis*, n.
milky, *lacteus*
mind, *mens, mentis*, f.
mindful, *mĕmŏr*, gen.
minister, to, *mĭnistrare*
miserable, *mĭsĕrābĭlis*
mix, to, *miscēre*
monarch, *tȳrannus*
monster, *bellua, monstrum*
month, *mensis, -is*, m.
moon, *lūna*
more (adv.), *măgĭs*
more (adj.), *plūs, plūris*
moreover, *prætĕrĕā*
mortal, *mortālis*
morning (adj.), *mātūtīnus*
mother, *māter*
mouse, *mūs, mūris*
mourn, to, *plōrare, lūgēre*
mournful, *mœstus*
mount, *mons, -tis*, m.
mountain, *mons; collis, -is*, m.
mouth, *ōs, ōris*, n.
move, to, *mŏvēre, commŏvēre*
muddy, *lūteus, lŭtŭlentus*
muster, to, *concurrĕre*
muster, to, (v. act.), *convŏcare*
mute, *mūtus*
my, *meus, noster*
Myrmĭdŏnēs, acc. *-as*, gen. *-um*

N.

Nail, *unguis, -is*, m.
name, *nomen, -ĭnis*, n.

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narrate, to, *narrare*
narrow, *angustus*
native, *nātīvus*
nation, *gens, -tis*, f.
nature, *nātūra*
near, *prŏpĕ*
nearer, *prŏpior*
neck, *collum*
need, *ŏpus*, abl.
Neptūnus
nest, *nīdus*
Nestŏr, acc. *-ŏră*, gen. *-ŏris*
never, *nunquam*
new, *nŏvus*
next, *indĕ*
next (adj.), *postĕrus*
night, *now, noctis*, f.
Nilus
Nĭŏbē, acc. *-em* or *-am*, gen. *-is* or *-œ*
no (adj.), *nullus*
noble, *nōbĭlis*
nobles, *prŏcĕres*, in pl. only
noise, *frăgor, -ōris*, m.
no-longer, *non-jam*
none, no-one, *nēmō*
noose, *nōdus*
nor, *nĕquĕ, nĕc*
northern, *Arctōus, Hўperbŏreus*
nostrils, *nārēs*, in pl. only
not, *nōn*
nought, *nīhĭl, nīl*
now, *jam, nunc*
noxious, *noxius*
number, to, *nŭmĕrare*
number, *nŭmĕrus*
nymph, *nympha*

O.

Oarage, *rēmĭgium*
obey, to, *pārēre*, dat.
obsequies, *ewsĕquiœ*
obtain, to, *părĕre*
odour, *ŏdor, -ōris*, m.
offer, to, *offerre*
offering, *hostia, victĭma*
office, *mūnus, -ĕris*, n.
offspring, *prōlēs, -is*, f.; *sŏbŏlēs, -is*, f.; *prŏpāgō, -ĭnis*, f.
often, *sœpĕ*
often, so, *tŏtĭēs*
old, *vĕtŭs*
old, to grow, *sĕnescĕre*
old-age, *sĕnecta*
old-man, *sĕnex*, acc. *sĕnem*, gen. *sĕnis*
olive, *ŏlīva*
Olympus (O ˘)
omen, *ōmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.
omnipotent, *omnĭpŏtens*
once, at, *sĭmŭl*
once-for-all, *sĕmĕl*
on-account-of, *ŏb*, acc.
on-the-other-hand, *contrā*
one, *ūnus*
one-of-two, *alter*
only, *sōlum*
open, *ăpertus, pătŭlus*
open, to, *pandĕre, disclūdĕre, rĕclūdĕre*
or, *vĕl*; *vĕ*, enclitic
oracle, *ōrācŭlum*
orb, *orbis, -is*, m,
order, *ordō, -ĭnis*, m.
order, to, *jŭbĕre*
otherwise, *ălĭter*
ought (v.), *dēbēre*
our, *noster*
out-of, *eœ*, abl.
over, *per*, acc.
overcome, to, *sŭpĕrare, dēvincĕre*
overshadow, to, *ŏbumbrare*
overtake, to, *prĕmĕre*
overtop, to, *sŭpĕrare*
overwhelm, to, *prĕmĕre*
owner, *dŏmĭnus*
ox, *bōs, bŏvis*, m.

P.

Pagasæan, *Păgăsœus*
page, *pāgĭna*
pain, *dŏlor, -ōris*, m.
painting, *tăbŭla*
Pallăs, *-ădă, -ădis*
Pān, acc. *Pānă*, gen. *Pānis*
panting, *ănhēlĭtus, -ūs*, m.
parent, *pārens, -entis*

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Parian, *Părius*
Părĭs, *-ĭdem*, *-ĭdis*
Parnassus
part, *pars*, *-tis*, f.
part-in, to take, *intĕresse*, dat.
partner, *partĭceps*, *-ĭpis*
pass, to, pass-away, to, *prætĕrire*
pass (days), to, *dĕgĕre*, *dūcĕre*
past, *prætĕrĭtus*
pasture, *pābŭla*, n. pl.; *pascŭa*, n. pl.
path, *trāmes*, *-ĭtis*, m.
pathless, *dēvius*
pay, to, *solvĕre*, *lŭĕre*
pay-a-penalty, to, *dăre pœnas*
peace, *pax*, *pācis*, f.
peaceful, *plăcĭdus*
peasant, *āgrĭcŏla*
penalty, *pœna*
penetrate, to, *pĕnĕtrare*
people, *pŏpŭlus*
perchance, *fortĕ*
perform, to, *perfĭcĕre*, *pĕrăgĕre*
perhaps, *fōrsĭtăn*
perish, to, *pĕrire*, *intĕrire*, *depĕrire*
perjured, *perjūrus*
perpetual, *perpĕtŭus*
persuasive, *blandus*
pestilence, *lŭēs*, *-is*, f.
philosopher, *săpiens*
Phœnician, *Phœnīcius*
Phrixēus
Phrygian, *Phrygius*
Phthian, *Phthĭus*
physician, *mĕdĭcus*
piercing, *pĕnĕtrābĭlis*
piety, *pĭĕtas*, *-ātis*, f.
pile-up, to, *exstrŭĕre*
pine, *pīnus*, *-ūs*, f.
pious, *pius*
pipe, *fistŭla*
pity, to, *mĭsĕrari*
place, *lŏcus*
place, to, *pōnĕre*
place-under, to, *suppōnĕre*
plague, *pestis*, *-is*, f.; *lŭes*, *-is*, f.
plain, *campus*
plan, *consĭlium*
play, to, *lūdĕre*
play (on an instrument), to, *cănĕre*
pleasant, pleasing, *grātus*
please, to, *plăcēre*
pleasing, it is, *juvat*, impers.
pledge, *pignus*, *-ŏris*, n.
pledged, *pactus*
Pleiad, *Plēĭās*, *-ădis*, f.
plight, to, *despondēre*
plot, *dŏlus*
plough, *ărātrum*
plunge, to, *mergĕre*
Plūtō, *-ōnă*, *-ōnis*
poet, *vātes*, *-is*, m.; *pŏēta*
poison, *vēnēnum*
poisoned, *vēnēnātus*
pole, *pŏlus*
polluted, *pollūtus*
pond, *stagnum*
poplar, *pōpulus*, f.
possess, to, *pŏtīri*, abl.; *possĭdĕre*
possession, to take, *pŏtīri*, abl.
pour, to, pour-forth, to, pour-out, to, *fundĕre*, *effundĕre*
poverty, *paupertas*, *-ātis*, f.
power, *pŏtestas*, *-ātis*, f.
powerless, *infirmus*
practise, to, *exercēre*
praise, *laus*, *-dis*, f.
Pramnean, *Pramnēus*
pray, to, *ōrare*, *prĕcari*
prayer, abl. *prĕcĕ*, other cases in pl. only; *vōtum*
precious, *prĕtĭōsus*
prefer, to, *præpōnĕre*, *antĕferre*
prepare, to, *părare*, *præpărare*, *compărare*, *instĭtŭĕre*
present, to be, *ădesse*, dat.
press, to, *prĕmĕre*, *urgēre*
press-on, to, *instare*
prey, *præda*
pride, *fastus*, *-ūs*, m.
priest, *săcerdōs*, *-ōtis*
prince, *jŭvĕnis*
prison, *carcĕr*, *-ĕris*, m.
privy-to, *conscius*
procession, *pompa*
prodigy, *monstrum*
produce, to, *prōferre*
prohibit, to, *prŏhĭbēre*
prolong, to, *prōdūcere*
promise, to, *prŏmittĕre*, *spondēre*

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proof, *spĕcĭmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.
prophet, *vātes, -is*, m.
propitious, *prœsens*
proposal, *sententia*
prosper, to, *sĕcundare*
protection, *prœsĭdium*
proud, *sŭperbus*
prove, to, *argŭĕre*
prudence, *prūdentia*
prudent, *prūdens*
pumpkin, *cŭcurbĭta*
punishment, *pœna, supplĭcium*
pure, *pūrus*
purge, to, *purgare*
purple, *purpŭreus*
pursue, to, *exăgĭtare*
put, to, *pōnĕre*
put-off, to, *prōferre*
put-off (clothes), to, *exŭĕre*
put-on, to, *indŭĕre*
put-together, to, *compōnĕre*
put-to-flight, to, *fŭgare*
Pylian, *Pўlius*
pyre, *rŏgus*

Q.

Quarrel, *līs, lītĭs*, f.; *rixa*
quaff, to, *dūcĕre*
queen, *rēgĭna*
quickly, *cĭtŏ*
quickly, too, *ōcĭŭs, cĭtĭŭs*
quiet, to be, *quĭescĕre*
quit, to, *dēsĕrĕre*

R.

Race, *gĕnus, -ĕris*, n.; *gens, -tis*, f.
rack, to, *torquēre*
rag, *pannus*
rage, *răbies, -ei*, f.
rage, to, *sœvire, bacchari, fŭrĕre*
rage furiously, to, *dēsœvire*
rain, *imber, -ris*, m.
raise, to, *tollĕre*
rapid, *răpĭdus*
rare, *rārus*
rash, *tĕmĕrārius*
rather, *pŏtĭŭs*
ratify, to, *sancire*
ray, *rădius; jŭbăr, -ăris*, n.
reach, to, *ădire, attingĕre, pervĕnire*
realms, *regna*, n. pl.
reason, *causa*
receive, to, *căpĕre, accĭpĕre, excĭpĕre, rĕcĭpĕre*
recess, *lătebræ* (*ē* or *ĕ*)
recline, to, *accŭbare*
recognize, to, *agnoscĕre, rĕcognoscĕre*
red, *rŭber, rubra* (*ŭ* or *ŭ*)
redouble, to, *ingĕmĭnare*
reed, *juncus*
refresh, to, *rĕcrĕare*
refuge, *perfŭgium*
refuse, to, *nĕgare, dēnĕgare, rĕnŭĕre*
region, *rĕgio, -ōnis*, f.
reign, to, *regnare*
reins, *frœna*, n. pl.
rejoice, to, *gaudēre*
relate, to, *rĕferre*
release, to, *lĭbĕrare, solvĕre*
relentless, *immītis*
remain, to, *mănēre, rĕmănēre, restare*
remarkable, *ēgrĕgius*
rend-in-pieces, to, *dīlăniare*
renew, to, *rĕnŏvare, intĕgrare*
renowned, *incl*ўtus, *nōbĭlis*
repeat, to, *ĭtĕrare*
re-seek, to, *rĕpĕtĕre*
resist, to, *rĕsistĕre*
resolve, to, *stătŭĕre*
resound, to, *rĕsŏnare*
rest, *rĕquĭes, -ei*, f.; *otium*
resting-place, *sēdēs, -is*, f.
restore, to, *reddĕre, restĭtŭĕre*
restrain, to, *cŏhĭbēre*
resume, to, *rĕsūmĕre*
retain, to, *rĕtĭnēre*
retire, to, *cēdĕre, rĕcēdĕre*
retract, to, *rĕtractare*
retreat, to, *cēdĕre*
return, *rĕdĭtus, -ūs*, m.
return (=give back), to, *reddĕre*
return (=come back), to, *rĕdire*

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review, to, *rĕcensēre*
revisit, to, *rĕvīsĕre*
reward, *præmium*
riches, *dīvĭtiæ*, in pl. only; *ŏpes*, in pl. only
rider, *ĕquĕs*, *-ĭtis*, m.
right, *æquus*, *justus*, *rectus*
right-hand, *dextĕra*, *dextra*
rightly, *rectē*
rigid, *rĭgĭdus*
ripen (=make ripe), to, *cŏquĕre* (=grow ripe), to, *mātūrescĕre*
rise, to, *ŏrīri*, *exŏrīri*
rise, to, *surgĕre*, *consurgĕre*, *exsurgĕre*
rival, *rīvālis*
river, *amnis*, *-is*, m.; *flŭvius*, *flūmĕn*, *-ĭnis*, n.
road, *vĭa*, *ĭtĕr*, n.
robe, *vestis*, *-is*, f.
rock, *rūpes*, *-is*, f.; *saxum*, *jŭgum*
rocky, *saxōsus*
roll, to, *volvi*, *devolvi*
Romans, *Rōmāni*
root, *rādix*, *-īcis*, f.
rosy, *rŏseus*
rout, to, *fŭgare*
royal, *rēgius*, *rēgālis*
rudiments, *ĕlĕmenta*, n. pl.
ruin, *ruīna*
rule, to, *rĕgĕre*
ruler, *rector*, *-ōris*, m.
run-across, to, *transcurrĕre*
run-forth, to, *prōcurrĕre*
running, *cursus*, *-ūs*, m.
rush, *juncus*
rush, to, *rŭere*

S.

Sacred, *săcer*, *sacra* (first *ā* or *ă*), *sanctus*
sacrifice, to, *mactare*
sad, *tristis*
safe, *tūtus*, *incŏlūmis*
safety, *sălūs*, *-ūtis*, f.
sage, *sĕnex*
sail, *vēlum*
sail, to, *vĕhi*, *advĕhi*, *nāvĭgare*
sailor, *nauta*, m.
Salaminian, *Sălămīnius*
same, *īdem*
sand, *ărēna*
sate, to, *sătĭare*
Satyr, *Sătўrus*
say, to, *dīcĕre*; *aio*, defect.; *inquam*, defect.
scale, *squāma*
scanty, *parcus*
scarcely, *vix*
scatter, to, *spargĕre*
sceptre, *sceptrum*
scorch, to, *torrĕre*
scourge, *flăgellum*
scythe-bearing, *falcĭfer*
sea, *mărĕ*, *-is*, n.; *pontus*, no. pl; *pĕlăgus*, acc. *-ŭs*, no pl.; *æquor*, *-ŏris*, n.; *frĕtum*; *sălum*, no pl.
seal, *phōca*
secret, *commissum*, *sēcrētum*
see, *vĭdēre*, *cernĕre*, *aspĭcĕre*, *conspĭcĕre*, *spectare*
seed, *sēmĕn*, *-ĭnis*, n.
seek, to, *pĕtĕre*, *quærĕre*
seek-for, to, *quærĕre*
seek-again, to, *rĕpĕtĕre*
seek-out, to, *exquīrĕre*, *rĕquīrĕre*
seem, to, *vĭdēri*
seize, to, *răpĕre*, *arrĭpĕre*, *corrĭpĕre*, *dirĭpĕre*
send, to, *mittĕre*
send-away, to, *dimittĕre*
send-out, to, *emittĕre*
send-down, to, *demittĕre*
send-upon, to, *immittĕre*
sense, *sensus*, *-ūs*, m.
sepulchral, *sĕpulcrālis*
serene, *sĕrēnus*
serpent, *serpens*
servant, *mĭnister*, *fămŭlus*; *sătellĕs*, *-ĭtis*, m.
servile, *servīlis*
set-out, to, *prŏfĭcisci*
set (of the sun), to, *rŭĕre*, *cădĕre*
settle, to, *compōnĕre*
seven, *septem*
sevenfold, *septemplex*, *-ĭcis*
seven-hundred, *septingenti*

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shade, *umbra*
shadowy, *exīlis*
shady, *umbrōsus*
shaggy, *hirsūtus*
shake, to, *quătĕre, concŭtĕre*
shame, it is a, *pŭdet*, acc. and gen.
shape, *fĭgūra*
shape, to, *formare*
share, to, *partĭcĭpare*
shed, to, *fundĕre*
sheep, *ŏvis, -is*, f.
shelter, *tegmen, -ĭnis*, n.
shepherd, *pastor, -ōris*, m.
shew, to, *monstrare*
shield, *clĭpĕus*
shine, to, *nĭtere, fulgēre, rĕfulgēre*
ship, *nāvis, -is*, f.; *rătis, -is*, f.; *cărīna*
shoot, *planta*
shoot, *germen, -ĭnis*, n.
shoot, to, *mittĕre*
shore, *ōra, lītus, -ŏris*, n.
short, *brĕvis*
shot, *missus*
shoulders, *nŭmĕri*
shun, to, *vītare*
shut-in, to, *inclūdĕre*
shut-up, to, *claudĕre*
sickly, *æger*
side, *lătus, -ĕris*, n.
siege, *obsĭdĭō, -ōnis*, f.
sight, *visum*
sign, *signum*
silent, to be, *tăcēre, sīlēre*
Silvānus
silvery, *argenteus*
sin, to, *peccare*
sing, to, sing-of, to, *cănĕre*
sister, *sŏrŏr, -ōris*, f.
sit, to, *sĕdēre, rĕsīdēre*
six, *sex*
skilful, *doctus, pĕrītus*
skill, *sollertia; ars, -tis*, f.
skilled-in, *pĕrītus*
skin, *pellis, -is*, f.
slain, *cæsus*
slaughter, *cædēs, -is*, f.; *clādēs, -is*, f.
slave, *servus*
slave, to be, *servire*
slavery, *servĭtium*
slay, to, *cædĕre, pĕrĭmĕre*
sleep, to, *dormire*
sleep, *somnus*
slip-away, to, *effluĕre*
slipper, *sŏlea*
slope, *clīvus*
slow, *tardus*
sluggish, *segnis, ignāvus*
slumber, *sŏpŏr, -ōris*, m.
small, *parvus, exĭgŭus*
smell, *ŏdŏr, -ōris*, m.
smile, to, *ridēre, rēnīdēre*
smith, *făber*
smoke, *fūmus*
snatch (away *or* up), to, *răpĕre*
snatch-away, to, *abrĭpĕre*
snow, *nix, nĭvis*, f.
snowy, *nĭveus*
so, *ĭtă*
so-great, *tantus*
so-many, *tŏt*
so-much, *tantum*
so-often, *tŏtĭēs*
sob, *singultus, -ūs*, m.
Sōcrătēs, *-is*
softly, *sensim*
soil, *sŏlum*
soldier, *mīlĕs, -ĭtis*, m.
solicit, to, *sōlĭcĭtare*
solid, *sŏlĭdus*
solitary, *sōlus*
some—other, *ălius, ălius*
something, *ălĭquĭd*
sometimes, *interdum*
son, *fĭlius, nātus*
sons-of-earth, *terrĭgĕnæ*, in pl. only
song, *carmĕn, -ĭnis*, n.; *cantus, -ūs*, m.
soon, *mox*
soothe, to, *mulcēre*
sordid, *sordĭdus*
sorrow, *tristĭtia*, no pl.
sound, *sŏnus, sŏnĭtus, -ūs*, m.
sound, to, *sŏnare, persŏnare*
source, *fons, -tis*, m.
south-wind, *nŏtus*
sow, to, *sĕrĕre*
spade, *lĭgō, -ōnis*, m.
spare, to, *parcĕre*

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sparkle, to, *cŏruscare, micare*
sparkling, *cŏruscus*
Sparta, *-æ*
speak, to, *lŏqui*
speak-out, to, *ēlŏqui*
spear, *hasta*
special, *prŏprius*
spectacle, *spectācŭlum*
spend, to, *dūcĕre, dēgĕre*
spider, *ărānea*
spirited, *ācĕr*
splendid, *splendĭdus*
splendour, *splendor, -ōris*, m.
spoil, *spŏlium; exŭviæ*, in pl. only
spontaneously, *spontĕ, spontĕ sŭā*
spread, to, *dispergĕre*
spring, *vĕr, vēris*, n.
spring (adj.), *vernus*
spring, a, *fons, -tis*, m.
spring, to, *ŏrīri*
sprinkle, to, *spargĕre*
spy, *spĕcŭlātor, -ōris*, m.
spy, to, *spĕcŭlari*
squadron, *turma*
stag, *cervus*
stain, *măcŭla*
stand, to, *stare*
stand-at, to, *adstare*
star, *stella; sīdŭs, -ĕris*, n.; *astrum*
starry, *sīdĕreus*
statue, *signum*
steal, to, *surrĭpĕre*
stealthily, *furtim*
step, *grădus, -ūs*, m.
stern, *sĕvērus*
stern (of a ship), *puppis, -is*, f.
stick, to, *hærĕre*
stiff, *rĭgĭdus*
stiff, to be *or* grow, *rĭgescĕre*
still, *ădhūc*
stir-up, to, *cĭĕre*
stone, *lăpis, -ĭdis*, m.
stop, to, *mŏrari*
store-up, to, *condĕre*
stork, *cĭcōnĭa*
storm, *prŏcella; tempestas, -ātis*, f.
story, *fābella*
strains, *nŭmĕri*
stranger, *hospĕs, -ĭtis*, m.
strangle, to, *comprĭmĕre*
strength, *vīres*, in pl. only
stretch-out, to, *tendĕre*
strife, *rixa; līs, lītis*, f.
strike, to, *fĕrire, percŭtĕre*
string (of bow), *nervus*
string (of lyre), *fīla*, n. pl.; *chorda*
strip, to, *nūdare*
strong, *firmus*
struck, *ictus, -ūs*, m.
struggle, to, *nīti*
stumble, to, *tĭtŭbare*
Stygian, *Stўgius*
Styx, acc. *Stўgă*, gen. *Stўgis*
subdue, to, *dŏmare*
subject, *mātĕrĭa*
succeed-to, to, *excĭpĕre*
successions, *vices*, in pl. only
such-as, *quālis*
such, *tālis*
such-things, *tālia*, n. pl.
suddenly, *extemplō, sŭbĭtō*
suffer, to, *pāti*
suit, to, *convĕnire*
suitor, *prŏcus*
summit, *căpŭt, -ĭtis*, n.
summer, *æstas, -ātis*, f.
summer (adj.), *æstīvus*
summon, to, *convŏcare*
sun, *sōl, sōlis*, m.
supper, *cœna*
suppliant, *supplex, -icis*
supply, to, *mĭnistrare, suppĕdĭtare, suffĭcĕre*
supreme, *suprēmus* (first *ŭ* or *ŭ*)
sure, *certus*
surface, *æquor, -ŏris*
surpass, to, *sŭpĕrare, vincĕre*
surrender, to, *dăre mānūs*
surround, to, *cingĕre*
swallow, *hĭrundō, -ĭnis*, f.
sway, *dĭtio, -ōnis*, f.; *regnum*
sweat, to, *sūdare*
sweet, *dulcis*
swell, to, *turgēre, turgescĕre, tŭmēre*
swift, *cĕlĕr*
swifter, *ōcĭor*
swim-through, to, *trānare*
swine, *sūs, sŭis*, f.
swollen, swelling, *tŭmĭdus*
sword, *glădius; ensis, -is*, m.

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T.

Take, to, *sūmĕre, căpĕre, rĕcĭpĕre*
take-away, to, *auferre, ădīmĕre*
take-by-stealth, to, *surrĭpĕre*
take (in exchange), to, *mūtare*
take-part-in, to, *intĕresse*, dat.
take-possession, to, *pŏtīri*, abl.
take-up, to, *tollĕre*
tall, *altus*
talk, *sermo*, **-ōnis**, m.
Tartarean, *Tartărĕus*
task, *mūnŭs*, **-ĕris**, n.
teacher, *doctor*, **-ōris**, m.
tear, *lacrĭma* (first *ă* or *ā*); *flētus*, **-ūs**, m.
tear, to, *lăcĕrare*
tell, to, *rĕferre, narrare, dīcĕre*
temple, *templum*
temples (of the head), *tempora*, n. pl.
tender, *tĕner*
tent, *tentōrium*
tenth, *dĕcĭmus*
terror, *terrŏr*, **-ōris**, m.
that, *ille*
Theban, *Thēbānus*
Thebes, *Thēbæ*, in pl. only
theft, *furtum*
their, *sŭus*
themselves, acc. *sē*, gen. *sŭī*, dat. *sĭbi* (final *ī* or *ĭ*)
then, *tum*
thence, thenceforth, thereupon, *indĕ*
there, *ĭbi* (final *ī* or *ĭ*), *illīc*
therefore, *ergō*
Thessalian, *Thessălĭcus, Thessălus*
Thĕtis, **-ĭdos**
thick, *densus*
thicket, *dūmus, frŭtĭcētum*
thigh, *fĕmŭr*, **-ŏris**, n.
thing, *res, rĕi*, f.
think, to, *pŭtare, sentire*
third, *tertĭus*
this, *hīc*
this-one, that-one, *hic—ille, alter—alter*
thousand, *millĕ*, indecl. adj.
Thracian, *Thrācius, Thrēĭcius*
threats, *mĭnæ*, in pl. only
threaten, to, *mĭnĭtari*
three, *trēs*
threshold, *līmen*, **-ĭnis**, n.
thrice, *tĕr*
throat, *guttŭr*, **-ŭris**, n.
throne, *sŏlium*
through, *pĕr*, acc.
throw, to, *jăcĕre, projĭcĕre, mittĕre*
thunderbolt, *fulmĕn*, **-ĭnis**, n.
thus, *sīc*
tide, *æstus*, **-ūs**, m.
tiger, *tigris*, **-is**, f.
till, to, *cŏlĕre*
timid, *tĭmĭdus*
Tirynthian, *Tīrynthius*
title, *tĭtŭlus*
to, *ăd*, acc., *ĭn*, acc.
to-day, *hŏdiĕ*
tomb, *sĕpulchrum*
tongue, *lingua*
too (=also), *quŏquĕ, ĕtiam*
too, too-much, *nĭmis, nĭmium*
tooth, *dens*, **-tis**, m.
top, *vertex*, **-ĭcis**, m.; *căcūmĕn*, **-ĭnis**, n.
torch, *fax, fācis*, f.
tortoise, *testūdo*, **-ĭnis**, f.
torture, to, *crŭciare*
touch, to, *tangĕre*
tower, *turris*, **-is**, f.
track, *vestigium*
tranquil, *tranquillus*
traverse, to, *lustrare*
traveller, *viātor*, **-ōris**, m.
treaty, *fœdus*, **-ĕris**, n.
treachery, *insĭdiæ*, in pl. only
treacherous, *perfĭdus*
treasure, *thēsaurus; gāzæ*, in pl. only
tree, *arbor*, **-ŏris**, f.
tremble, to, *trĕmĕre*
trembling, *trĕmŭlus, pāvĭdus*
tremendous, *trĕmendus*
trial, *jūdĭcium*
trick, *dŏlus; fraus*, **-dis**, f.
trident, *trĭdens*, **-entis**, m.
triple, *trĭplex, trĭformis*
triumph, *triumphus*

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Trojan, *Trōjānus, Īlĭăcus (I˘), Dardănus*
troop, *grex, grĕgis*, m.
trouble, *res adversæ*, in pl. only
trouble, to, *ăgĭtare, sollĭcĭtare, exercēre*
Troy, *Trōja*
true, *vērus*
truthful, truth-telling, *vērĭdĭcus*
trust, to, *fīdere, confīdere*
try, to, *cōnari*, infin., *tentare*, acc.
tube, *ferŭla*
tunes, *mŏdi*, in pl. only
turban, *mĭtra*
turn, to, *vertĕre, convertĕre*
twice, *bĭs*
twig, *virga; vimen, -ĭnis*, n.
twins, *gĕmĭni*
twist, to, *nectĕre*
two, *duŏ*
tyrant, *tȳrannus*
Tyrian, *Tȳrius*

U.

Umpire, *arbĭter*
unable, to be, *nĕquĕo*
unaccustomed, *insŏlĭtus, ĭnassuetus*
unanimous, *ūnănĭmus*
unarmed, *ĭnermis*
unbroken, *indŏmĭtus*
under, *sŭb*, acc. and abl.
undergo, to, *sŭbire*
undertake, to, *concĭpĕre*
understanding, *ingĕnĭum*
undoubted, *certus*
unfriendly, *ĭnĭmīcus*
ungrateful, *ingrātus*
unguarded, *incustōdītus*
unhappy, *infēlix*
unjust, *injustus, inīquus*
unknown, *ignōtus*
unmerited, *immĕrĭtus*
unmoved, *immōtus*
unprofitable, *ĭnūtĭlis*
unrestrained, *immŏdĭcus*
unrestrainedly, *sīnĕ lēgĕ*
unseemly, *tŭrpis*
unsubdued, *indŏmĭtus*
untidy, *incomptus*
untaught, *indoctus*
unwearied, *impĭger*
unwilling, to be, *nolle*
unwilling, *invītus*
unwonted, *insŏlĭtus, insuetus*
unworthy, *indignus*
uphill, *adversus*
uplifted, *ēlātus, sublātus*
upper, *sŭpĕrus*
urge, to, *urgēre*
urge-impetuously, to, *præcĭpĭtare*
use, *ūsus, -ūs*, m.
use, to, *ūtī*, abl.
useful, *ūtĭlis*
usual, *sŏlĭtus*

V.

Vain, *vānus*
vain, in, *nēquicquam, frustrā*
valley, *vāllis, -is*, f.
vanish, to, *vānescĕre*
vanquished, *victus*
various, *vărius*
veil, to, *vēlare*
verse, *versus, -ūs*, m.
vessel, *rătis, -is*, f.
vex, to, *vexare, ăgĭtare, crŭciare*
victim, *victĭma*
victor, *victor, -ōris*, m.
victory, *victōria*
vigour, *vĭgor, -ōris*, m.
village, *vīcus*
vine, *vītis, -is*, f.; *vīnea*
vine (wild), *lābrusca*
vineyard, *vīnētum*
violent, *vĭŏlentus*
violet, *vĭŏla*
virtue, *virtūs, -ūtis*, f.
vocal, *vōcālis*
void, *ĭnānĕ*, n.
voice, *vox, vōcis*, f.
voluntarily, *ultrō*
vow, *vōtum*
voyage, *via*
vulture, *vultŭrius*

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W.

Wage, to, *gĕrĕre*
wait, to, *mŏrari*
walls, *mœnia*, n. pl.; *mūri*
walk, to, *incēdĕre*
wand, *thyrsus, virga*
wander, to, *errare, vāgari*
wandering, *vāgābundus*
wander-through, to, *pĕrerrare*
war, *bellum*
warlike, *bellĭcus*
warm, *călens, călĭdus, fervĭdus*
warm, to make, *calfăcĕre*
warn, to, *mŏnēre*
wasp, *vespa*
watch, to, *vigĭlare*
watchful, *vigĭl*
watching, *excūbiæ*, in pl. only
water, *ăqua, unda*
way, *via, ĭtĕr*
wealth, *ŏpes*
weapon, *tēlum*
weary, *fessus*
weary, to, *lassare*
weave, to, *texĕre*
web, *tēla*
wed, to, *dūcĕre*
weep, weep-for, to, *flēre*
weeping, *flētus, -ūs*, m.
weight, *pondus, -ĕris*, n.
welcome, to, *excĭpĕre*
welcome, to be, *salvēre*
welcome, *hospĭtium*
well, *bĕnĕ*
well-known, *nōtus*
wet, to be, *mădēre*
what, *quĭs*, m.; *quĭd*, n.
what (=that which), *quŏd.*
whatever, *quodcumque, quidquid*
wheel, *rŏta*
when, *quum*
whenever, *quŏtĭes*
where, *quā, ŭbi* (ī or ĭ)
whether (interrogative), *num*
whether—or, *seu—seu; sīvĕ—sīvĕ; sīvĕ—seu; seu—sīvĕ*
which, *qui*
while, *dum*
whisper, to, *sŭsurrare*
white, to be, *albēre*
whiten, to, *candēre*
white, *albus, candĭdus, cānus*
whoever, *quicumque, quisquis*
why, *cūr, quārē*
wide, *lātus*
widowed, *vĭdŭus, vĭdŭātus*
wife, *uxor, -ōris*, f.; *conjux, -ŭgis*, f.
wifely, *conjŭgĭālis*
will, *arbĭtrĭum, vŏluntas, -ātis*, f.
willing, to be, *velle*
win, to, *sūmĕre, părare, rĕferre.*
wind, *ventus*
wind, to, *sĭnŭare*
winding, *curvus*
window, *fĕnestra*
wine, *vīnum*
wing, *penna, āla*
winter, *brūma, hĭems, hĭĕmis*, f.
wintry, *hībernus, brūmālis*
wish, *vōtum*
wish, to, *velle, cŭpĕre*
within, *intŭs*
witness, *testis, -is*
witty, *lĕpĭdus*
wolf, *lŭpus*
woman, *fēmĭna*
woman's (adj.), *fēmĭnĕus*
wonder-at, to, *mīrari*
wondrous, *mīrus*
wont, to be, *sŏlēre*
wonted, *sŏlĭtus, assŏlĭtus*
woo, to, *ambire*
wood, *silva*
woodland, *silvĭcŏla, silvestris*
word, *verbum, vox*
work, *ŏpŭs, -ĕris*, n.
worn-out, *confectus*
worse, *pējor*
worship, to, *cŏlĕre*
worthy, *dignus*, abl.
wound, to, *vulnĕrare*
wrath, *īra*
wretched, *mĭser*

Y.

Year, *annus*
yellow, *flāvus*

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yet, *tămĕn, attămĕn*
yet (of time), *ădhūc*
yield, to, *cēdĕre, concēdĕre*
yoke, *jŭgum*
young (of birds), *pullus*
your (referring to one person), *tuus*
your (referring to more than one), *vester*
yourselves, *vōs*
youth (time of), *jŭventūs, -ūtis*, f.
youth, *pŭer*

Z.

Zeal, *stŭdium*

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